

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

ANNUAL REPORT

ON

INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

FOR

1993-94



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FOREWORD

I am delighted to bring to the notice of the scholars working in the field of epigraphy and allied subjects that the **Annual Reports on Indian Epigraphy** upto the year 1993-94 have been finalised and sent to press.

The finalisation of the reports was delayed for some years, after the establishment in the year 1990 of the zonal offices at Jhansi (Uttar Pradesh) and Madras (Tamil Nadu), as nearly 50 percent of the staff working in the Technical Section at the Headquarter's Office, Mysore, was transferred to the newly established zonal offices. Added to this, printing of the reports was further delayed, as the printing presses which can print such specialised technical publications, were not readily available to take up such work in bulk. Reports for the years 1984-85 and 1985-86 have been printed by the Tamil Nadu Government Press, Madras and Government of India Press, Santragachi, Howrah, respectively. The reports for the remaining years i.e. 1986-87 to 1993-94 together with the reports of the earlier years i.e. 1981-82 and 1982-83 (in all ten volumes) have been finalised and sent to Press by Shri Madhav N.Katti, Director (Epigraphy) and all the ten volumes are being composed simultaneously by various presses equipped with the D.T.P. facility and possessing the software containing the required diacritical marks. Shri Katti deserves our sincere appreciation for completing this commendable work inspite of various challenges he had to face while finalising the reports for the above years and making them press ready.

It is, therefore, a matter of satisfaction that the scholars working in the field would be in a position to refer to all the **Annual Reports on Indian Epigraphy** upto the year 1993-94 in the very near future.

I am, therefore, happy to place the present volume of the report as a mark of fulfilment and as a gift for the new year.

New Delhi
Dated the 1st January, 1997

(AJAI SHANKAR)
DIRECTOR GENERAL

PREFACE

I am extremely glad to place the present volume of the *Annual Report on Indian Epigraphy* in the hands of the readers and research scholars. In the recent years, preparation of epigraphical publications was delayed, consequent upon the establishment of two zonal offices at Jhansi (U.P.) and Madras (Tamil Nadu) during the year 1990, as some persons working in the technical section at the headquarters office at Mysore were transferred to these two zonal offices or left the Branch for better prospects, resulting in the shortage of staff in the headquarters office at Mysore. The strength of staff in the technical section was gradually reduced to less than 50%. However with the available staff, the preparation of these Annual Reports was taken up on war-footing, utilising, at the same time, the assistance of those who were transferred to the zonal offices, as and when possible. By putting in extra efforts, I am glad to state, that all the *Annual Reports on Indian Epigraphy* viz. those pertaining to the years 1984-85 to 1993-94, together with the reports for the arrears years i.e. for the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 were compiled, finalised and made press-ready, during the last about 3½ years and two reports viz. the reports for the years 1984-85 and 1985-86, have already been published. The Report for the year 1984-85 was printed at the Tamil Nadu Government Central Press, Madras and that for the year 1985-86 was printed at the Government of India Press, Santragachi, Howrah.

We have also constantly faced difficulties in getting the reports printed in time, even after they were compiled as presses equipped with software possessing diacritical marks, and with the potential to print such specialised technical publications were not easily available and under normal circumstances it would have taken a number of years to have the remaining ten reports composed and printed. In this respect our beloved Director General Shri Ajai Shankar, I.A.S., was extremely kind in permitting me to have the reports composed by the local D.T.P. presses possessing the software containing the required diacritical marks. On account of his keen interest and inspiring guidance, it has been now possible to have all the reports simultaneously composed through D.T.P. process during the last five months and therefore, I owe an immense debt of gratitude to him. He has also blessed me with a very encouraging foreword, for which I am deeply beholden to him. Shri S.K.Mathur, I.A.S., Additional Director General, has also constantly encouraged me in completing the work and therefore, I express my sincere thanks to him. I am glad to state that the proof pages of all the ten reports are ready and the process of their correction is in progress. It can therefore, be ardently hoped that all the reports would be printed off in the very near future and would be available to the scholars for consultation.

In the preparation of these reports and making them press-ready all the colleagues working in various centres of the Epigraphy Branch, i.e., at Mysore, Jhansi, Madras and Nagpur have spared no pains in assisting me, for which they deserve my very sincere appreciation and thanks. In this respect, I would specially like to place on record my hearty thanks to Dr. M.D. Sampath, Chief Epigraphist, Mysore, Dr. M.I. Quddusi, Superintending Epigraphist for Arabic and Persian Inscriptions, Nagpur, Shri M. Jayarama Sharma, Deputy Superintending Epigraphist, Southern Zone, Madras, Shri T.S. Ravishankar, Deputy Superintending Epigraphist, Mysore (and until recently in charge of Northern Zonal office, Jhansi), for their untiring assistance in the preparation of the reports and making them press ready as well as for their assistance in the correction of their proofs.

Shri N.N. Swamy, Dr. C.A. Padmanabha Sastry, Shri Jai Prakash, Dr. M.Y. Quddusi and Shri D.M. Nagaraju, Assistant Superintending Epigraphists and all other colleagues working in various offices of the Branch at Mysore, Jhansi, Madras and Nagpur have also rendered assistance in different ways. Of them Shri S.Nagarjuna, Dr. S. Swaminathan, Senior Epigraphical Assistants at Mysore, Shri Karuppaiah and Shri Rajavelu, Senior Epigraphical Assistants at Madras, Shri Siddiqui and Shri Qwaja,

Senior Epigraphical Assistants at Nagpur deserve a mention here. Shri T.S. Ravishankar, Deputy Superintending Epigraphist and Shri G.S. Ravishankar, Stenographer of Head Quarters Office at Mysore have also helped me in co-ordinating the work in various ways. Dr. S. Subramonia Iyer (since retired as Deputy Superintending Epigraphist), Shri Sitaram Jagirdar (formerly Epigraphist in Institute of Kannada Studies, University of Mysore), Dr. J. Sundaram, who earlier worked as Epigraphist in this Branch and Shri P. Venkatesan, Superintending Archaeologist presently posted at the South zonal office of the Epigraphy Branch at Madras and Dr. K.M. Bhadri, Superintending Archaeologist and a former member of this office, have also rendered much help in the preparation of the reports and in the correction of proofs. The press copies of the Reports were typed by Shri P. Natarajan and Shri G.S. Ravishankar, V. Ramesh, Stenographers and Shri R.Gnana Prabhu, U.D.C., at Mysore, Shri V.N. Iyer, Stenographer at Nagpur and Smt. Malati, L.D.C., at Madras. Shri K.M. Murali Krishna, Shri M. Elumalai, Shri Janabandhu and Shri Virendra Singh, Photographers have spared no pains in preparing illustrations included in the reports. Shri Balasubramaniam, Works Assistant (Publication), Shri V.P. Ramunni, Head Clerk, Smt. V. Ambica Devi, Librarian and other members of staff, have also rendered useful assistance in their respective spheres of activities. To all the colleagues mentioned above my sincere thanks are due.

I have also received encouragement and guidance at different stages from Shri B.P. Singh, I.A.S., Secretary, Department of Culture, Shri M.C. Joshi, former Director General, Smt. Achala Moulik, I.A.S., Former Director General In-charge, Smt. Kasturi Gupta Menon, I.A.S., Joint Secretary in the Department of Culture and former Additional Director General of the Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi, Shri B.B. Lal and Shri M.N.Deshpande, Former Directors' General under whose guidance, I was introduced to the discipline of Archaeology and was enabled to successfully work both in the fields of Archaeology and Epigraphy, Dr. M.S. Nagaraja Rao and Shri J.P. Joshi, Former Directors' General who wished me well in my career, (Late) Dr. G.S. Gai, Shri P.R. Srinivasan, Shri K.G.Krishnan, formerly Chief Epigraphist and Dr. K.V. Ramesh, formerly Joint Director General have inspired me in accomplishing this onerous task, for which I am deeply beholden to them. Shri Satyapal, Director (Administration) and Shri Mahendra Mohan, Deputy Director (Accounts) in the Department at Delhi, have placed at my disposal their valuable help in various ways for which my earnest thanks are due to all of them.

The D.T.P. composing of all the 10 Reports were undertaken and completed in a record time of 5 months. Shri S.K. Lakshminarayana *alias* Babu, Proprietor, M/s. Ready Print, Mysore where seven reports were composed and Kum. Hemalatha, Proprietrix, M/s. Comptek Computer Systems, Mysore where the remaining three reports were composed deserve our earnest appreciation and gratitude. The report for the year 1993-94 was neatly composed by Kum. Hemalatha, Proprietrix, Comptek Computer Systems. My sincere thanks are due to her.

I am deeply beholden to Dr. V.Prakash, Director, Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, for taking-up the printing work in his press. Sri H.Y. Mahakuteshwar, Head and Sri S.Umesh, Technical Officer, Sri P.S.Ganesh Prasad and Sri C.N.Janardhana of FOSTIS, CFTRI, have produced this publication with an attractive get-up and in a record time. My sincere thanks are due to them.

Mysore

Dated 26-1-1997

(Mdhav N.Katti)

Director (Epigraphy)

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District	Taluk, Tahsil or Sub division	Place of Find or Deposit	Appendix and No.
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Do.	Do.	Śaṇḍiyampākkam	B 570
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Tamil Brāhmī	B	306-475
Telugu	B	1-15, 16-30, 36, 538
Telugu-Kannāḍa	A	2-4
Thulth	C	5-6, 117
Thulth and Nasta'liq	C	185
Tibetan	B	37-38
Ṭughrā-i-ma'kus, Naskh and Nasta'liq	C	40
Vatṭeḷuttu	B	208-09, 249, 570

ANNUAL REPORT ON INDIAN EPIGRAPHY FOR THE YEAR 1993-94

INTRODUCTION

GENERAL

During the year under review, 14 copper plate grants and 582 stone inscriptions were copied by the Headquarters of the Directorate of Epigraphy at Mysore and the Zonal Offices at Jhansi and Madras. Of these, the copper-plate charters are included in Appendix A. Appendix B contains stone inscriptions. 186 Arabic and Persian inscriptions examined by the Superintending Epigraphist for Arabic and Persian Inscriptions are included in Appendix C. Appendix D contains the list of negatives of the photographs taken during the year.

I visited some places in Dehradun District, Uttar Pradesh and my collection includes Nos. B 580-82. Shri N. Nanjundaswamy, Assistant Superintending Epigraphist visited some places in Raichur District of Karnataka. Nos. B 49 and 50-53 of his collection are important. Dr. C.A. Padmanabha Sastri, Assistant Superintending Epigraphist visited some places of Hyderabad and Vishakapatnam Districts of Andhra Pradesh and Bidar in Karnataka and his collection includes Nos. A1, B 31 and 36. Shri D.M. Nagaraju, Senior Epigraphical Assistant (presently Assistant Superintending Epigraphist) conducted Taluk survey of villages in Belthangadi Taluk, South Kanara District and visited stray places in Mandya and Mysore Districts of Karnataka. His collection includes Nos. B 44, 48 and 60. Shri S. Nagarjuna, Senior Epigraphical Assistant commenced the survey of Achchampet Taluk in Mahbubnagar District and copied inscriptions from some villages in Srikakulam District and Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh. Nos. A 2-4 and B 16 belonging to his collection are noteworthy. Dr. S. Swaminathan, Senior Epigraphical Assistant visited some places in South Arcot and Tiruchchirappalli Districts of Tamil Nadu and copied some epigraphs of which Nos. B 514, 290 and 299 are interesting. Shri Jai Prakash, Senior Epigraphical Assistant (presently Assistant Superintending Epigraphist), visited places in Dhar and Guna Districts of Madhya Pradesh. Nos. B 164-65 of his collection are noteworthy. Shri K. Karuppaiah, Senior Epigraphical Assistant continued the village-to-village survey of Ariyalur Taluk, Tiruchchirappalli District and visited stray places in Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tiruchchirappalli Districts of Tamil Nadu. His collection includes Nos. A 10-14, B 497 and 504-05. Shri S. Rajavelu, Senior Epigraphical Assistant continued the village-to-village survey of Gingee Taluk, South Arcot District and visited places in Chingleput, Kanyakumari, Ramaswamy Padaiyatchi and Thanjavur Districts of Tamil Nadu and his collection includes Nos. B 294, 537 and 549.

Appendix A also includes items from the Department of Archaeology and Museums, Hyderabad; the Padmanabhapuram Palace, Padmanabhapuram, Kanyakumari District. Kōḍaṇḍarāmasvāmi temple, Rāmanāthapuram, Ramanathapuram District (Tamil Nadu), for which our thanks are due to the authorities of these learned institutions.

In examining the estampages of inscriptions noticed in Appendix A and B, in the preparation of the report and making it press-ready, I was assisted by my colleagues Dr. M.D. Sampath, Chief Epigraphist, Shri M.Jayarama Sharma, Dr. S.S.Iyer (since retired), Shri T.S. Ravishankar, Deputy Superintending Epigraphists, Shri N. Nanjundaswamy, Dr. C.A. Padmanabha Sastri, Shri Jayaprakash, Shri D.M. Nagaraju, Assistant Superintending Epigraphists, Shri S. Nagarjuna, Dr. S.Swaminathan, Shri K.Karuppaiah, Shri S.Rajuvelu and other members of the technical staff. Shri P. Venkatesan, Superintending Archaeologist presently posted in the epigraphy branch at Madras and Shri S. Jagirdar (who retired from the Institute of Kannada Studies, Manasagangotri, Mysore) and Dr. J.Sundaram, who worked as Epigraphist in the office have also rendered valuable assistance in various ways. My sincere thanks are due to all of them.

Appendix C includes 186 inscriptions which were examined by the Superintending Epigraphist for Arabic and Persian Inscriptions, Archaeological Survey of India, Nagpur. Except for two epigraphs

(Nos. C 5-6) which were received from the Deputy Superintending Epigraphist, Southern Zone, Madras, these inscriptions were copied from various places in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal by Dr. M.I. Quddusi, Superintending Epigraphist, Sarvashri S.S. Hussain, Assistant Superintending Epigraphist (since retired), Dr. M.Y. Quddusi, Senior Epigraphical Assistant (presently Assistant Superintending Epigraphist), G.S. Khwaja and M.A. Siddiqui, Senior Epigraphical Assistants.

During the year under review facilities for research were extended to a number of professors and research scholars from India and abroad, including Prof. N.Karashima from Tokyo (Japan), Prof. Nilambar Hatti from Sweden, Prof. Subbarayalu from Thanjavur, Prof. Shanmugam from Madras and Shri. Kulkarni from Pune

Important inscriptions of this year's collection are reviewed below.

COPPER PLATES

EASTERN GAṄGAS: No. A 1 to 4 of this report are preserved in the Andhra Pradesh Government - Archaeological Museum, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh. No. A1 contains three plates, oblong in size, attached to a circular ring with a round seal, bearing the figures of trident, a couchant bull facing left, sun, crescent and a *damaru*. The inscription is engraved in Sanskrit language and in the Gaudīya characters. The record was issued in the year 550 (of the Gaṅga era i.e. 1095 A.D.) by king *Parama-māhēśvara* Śrī Anantavarman, son of Dēvēndra-varman to Rēvaṇa-raūta Vikirāja and grandson of Rāmadēva Raṇōdēva of the Chālukya-varṇśa. The donee, Rēvaṇa-raūta received the tax-free gift of four villages viz. Kaṇiyara, Masina, Luva and Sindhūra-vanda situated in the territorial division, Chikhali-pāñchāla of Kaliṅga-maṇḍala from the king. The territorial division Chikhali-pāñchāla is also referred to in the Chicacole plates of Madhukāmārṇava, dated Gaṅga year 526 (*JBORS*, Vol. XVIII, p. 272 ff) and in the undated Upalāda grant of *Rāṇaka* Rāmadēva (*E.I.* Vol. XXIII, p. 141 ff) of Tailimi-varṇśa (Tailapa-varṇśa). The palaeographical features of present grant and Upalāda grant are similar and the donee Rāmadēva of the inscription under discussion can be identified with Raṇaka Rāmadēva of Upalāda grant as they belong to the same Tailimi-varṇśa. The record also mentions Lakshmaṇa Rāmadēva of Tailimvarṇśa, whose exact relationship with the donee Rēvaṇa-raūta is not certain. It is interesting to note that Rēvaṇa-raūta, the donee of this record is also mentioned in the Chicacole plates of Anantavarmadēva. The inscription was composed by Vināyaka, mentioned for the first time in this charter.

Of Nos. 2-4, the first and the second charters are dated in Śaka 1037 and 1039 respectively while the third set is undated. All the three charters belong to the period of the Eastern Gaṅga king Anantavarman Chōḍa-Gaṅga who made grants of villages for the merit of his parents and his own self. The genealogy mentioned in these records is almost similar to that of Mukhalingam plates of the same king (cf. *Epigraphia Andhrica*, Vol. IV, pp. 33 ff). The first set registers the gift of the village Beṇṭipalle situated in Peddakōṭṭa-vishaya to a certain Rēvaṇa, son of Prōlama, while the second one registers the gift of the village Kuḍigāma situated in Pāñchāli-vishaya to a brāhmaṇa named Lakshmīdhara-śarma belonging to Śiśila *gōtra*. The engraver of both the records is Baddenāchārya. The third charter, which is undated, refers to the gift of a village Kōlāram to a certain *nāyaka*, son of Kamma-nāyaka and Eriyapa of Ayya family.

SĒTUPATIS: The copper plate charter (No. A 14), in the possession of Thumini Marakkāyar residing at the town of Rāmēśvaram of Ramanathapuram District is engraved in Tamil language and characters. Dated in Śaka 1617 (1695 A.D.) the 11th regnal year of the king Kumārattu Vijaya-Raghunātha-Sētupati, it states that while camping at Kāttūr *alias* Kulōttuṅga-chōḷanallūr in Dukāvūr-kūṇṇam, the king made a gift of tank (*pudukkulam*) for the Muslim *dargā* known as Āvala-kāval-pallivāśal named after the *sultān* Sahāya Pakribāsha (*bādshah*). The inscription being of secular nature, the imprecatory portion refers to people of the 4 groups including the Tamiḷan and Islāmian and states that those who support the above grant, would gain the merit of *annadāna* in the sacred places of

Gaṅgā, Sētu (if they are Hindus) and in Makka and Madina (if they are Muslims). It also states that those who go against the stipulation, would incur the sin of killing father and mother in the holy places mentioned above. It is interesting to note that Tamiḷan indicating a person of Tamil origin are not included among the 4 *varṇas* (*chātur-varṇas*) but are mentioned separately.

INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS

PALLAVAS: No. B 217 is engraved on the circular stone unearthed recently at the Shore temple, Mahābalipuram, Chengleput Taluk and District. It is written in Sanskrit language and Pallava-Grantha characters of 8th century A.D. and gives some of the usual epithets of Rājasimha viz. *Narēndra-simhaḥ*, *Mahēśvara-chūḍāmaṇi*, *śrī-Rājasimhaḥ* and *Kshātrasimhaḥ*. It is also interesting to mention here that while other inscriptions from Mahābalipuram bring to light some of his other epithets like *ithihāsa-priyaḥ*, *kāvyaprabōdhaḥ*, *vīṇa-Nāradaḥ*, *vādyā-dharaḥ* etc. (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XIX, p. 112), the Tiruppōrūr inscription belonging to his reign contains a few more *birudas kāmalaṭha*, *kulatilaka*, *gaṇavinīta*, etc. (*S.I.I.*, Vol. XXXI, p. 12) reflecting his accomplishments in various fields.

RĀSHTRAKŪṬAS: No. B 56 from Kalmala, in Raichur Taluk and District, Karnataka, pertains to the reign period of Nityavarsha Indra III. It is dated in the cyclic year Chitrabhānu, which coincided with 921 A.D. The record refers to a Chalukyan feudatory (name lost), who is eulogised as *mahānanda*, *samarajanāśraya*, *vichitra-kānta* and *sukṛitayuga-rāma*, etc. The title *samara-janāśraya* is mentioned in respect of one Buddharasa, who was ruling the tract of Eḍadoṇi-2000 (*ARIE.*, 1991-92, Siravāla inscription, Sahapur Taluk, Gulbarga District) as a feudatory of, Kṛishṇa III. However, the name of the feudatory chief is lost in the present record.

By far the most interesting record is No. B 299 from the temple of Vṛiddhagiriśvara at Vṛiddhāchalam belonging to the reign Rāshtrakūṭa Kṛishṇa III. Dated in his 26th regnal year (964 A.D.) it is a copy of the inscription found engraved on a boulder at Pādūr, Tirukkoyilur Taluk, South Arcot District (*A.R.Ep.* 1937, No. 281). The king is endowed with several epithets, *Achalakulōttaman*, *Kāñchikan*, *Ellāra-marulaṇ* and *Āṇaivāṇkaṇ*. The record registers the gift by the king of the village Uṇmūr to two groups of *Bhaṭṭaputras* called *Aiññūṇṇuvar* and *Muṇṇūṇṇuvar* of the *Sahaśravar* community. The village Uṇmūr can be identified with Eṇumbūr in Vṛiddhachalam Taluk. The record is a testimony to the suzerainty of Kṛishṇa III over the area during the concerned period.

CHŌḶAS: During this year a number of Chōḷa inscriptions were copied from various places in Tamil Nāḍu. Among them a few are noteworthy. No. B 531 copied from a rock surface in a field in Ānaṅgūr, Gingee Taluk, Villupuram Ramaswamy Paḍaiyāṭchi District, belongings to Rājakēśari who can be identified with Āditya I. It is dated in the king's regnal year 15 (A.D. 886) and records the construction of the sluice (*tūmbu*) at Ānaṅgūr. It is confirmed from other inscriptions found in this region that Āditya I had stabilised his power over this region after the decline of Pallavas.

No. B 537 is an inscription in Tamil language and characters copied from a rock surface in the village Kaḍambūr, in the same Taluk and District. It belongs to the 4th regnal year of king Kōp-Parakēśari (Parāntaka I?) (911 A.D.) and records the gift of *poṇ* entrusted to the *ūrār* of Kaḍambūr by an individual named Nalluḷāṇ-araiyaṇ Mādēvan for the *pūjās* and other activities in the temple. Though this king bears the title *Madurai-koṇḍa-kōp-Parakēśari* as early as his third year (*A.R.Ep.*, No. 157 of 1928 and 11 of 1931) it has to be presumed that in our inscription he is mentioned only as *kōp-Parakēśari* and that the former portion of the epithet, *Madurai-koṇḍa* i.e., the conquer of the Madurai, the Pāṇḍyan capital, had not gained popularity at that time.

An inscription of Rājarāja I (No. B 294) dated in his 24th regnal year (1009 A.D.) registers a gift of ten *kaḷaṇṇu* of gold in order to burn two perpetual lamps to the deity Pichchāṇḍār (Skt-Bhikshāṇḍār) of the temple of Tirumudukunṇam by a dancing-girl (dēvaraḍiyaḷ) Kūṭṭaṇ Poṇṇāl Poṛkōyilnāṅgai, who is described as the wife of Bālakēśavaṇ. The *sabhā* of Śrī-Arikulakēśari-chaturvēdimāṅgalaṁ received the gift and agreed to supply one *uri* of ghee daily. This shows that during the reign of Rājarāja I, minor deities-like Pichchāṇḍār were also worshipped. His inscriptions

at Rājarājēśvara temple at Tañjāvūr further confirm this (cf. *S.I.I.*, Vol. II, 15, 16 etc). Another point to be noted here is that the dancing girls were also married women; though we come across such instances only in later Chōla period.

Another inscription (No. B 295) of the same ruler from the same place states that the *ūrār* of the village Kārikudālūr in Irūṅgōlappādi in Rājēndrasīṅga-vaṇanādu sold their land as *iraiyili-dēvadānam* to the temple at Tirumudukunṇam. The land was also exempted from taxes such as *irai*, *echchōru*, *amañji*, etc. The *ūrār* of Kārikudālūr themselves agreed to cultivate the land and to measure out paddy perpetually (*vaḍākadan*) to the temple. It is noteworthy that the *vellāla* residents not only sold their land but also agreed to get the land cultivated by themselves. Though such land was also freed from taxes on paddy as royal dues, the *ūrār* had to pay 37 *kalam*, 1 *kuṇṇi* and 1 *padakku* of paddy without variation.

A number of inscriptions copied from the village Perumakkal, Tindivanam Taluk of the above said district belong to the reign of Kulōttuṅga I. Among them No. B 552 is an interesting record. It registers the gift of village Edirili-chōlanallūr as *dēvadāna-iraiyili* to the temple of Tiruvānmigai-Īśvaramudaiyār located on the hill in the village Gangai-koṇḍa-nallūr by the king. The oral order (*tiruvāymoḷindaruḷi*) was issued by the king himself when he was present in *muttu-pandal* (pearl canopy) in the *abhishēka-maṇḍapa* of the temple at Vikramachōlapuram. It is significant to note that the king Kulottuṅga's camp at Vikramachōlapuram is also attested by another inscription from Achcharappākkam, Achcharappakkam Taluk and Chingleput District. During his camp there in the 5th regnal year i.e. 1138 A.D., he issued several orders to carryout various activities in the temple at that place, the present grant being one of them. (*S.I.I.* Vol. VIII, No. 461).

PĀNDYAS: There are a number of Pāṇḍya inscriptions copied from Uppārpatti, Peripatnam Taluk, Madurai District. Among them, No. B 256 belongs to the Pāṇḍya king Jaṭāvarman Tribhu-Konērimai Koṇḍāṇ dated in his 13th regnal year (1256 A.D). It registers that 64 *paṅgu* of land were given to 48 to *brāhmaṇas*, 12 to *vaidyas*; 2 *paṅgu* to Sṛī Kailāyamudaiyār temple and 2 *paṅgu* to Śrīvīṇṇagara Ālvar temple. This was given as *brahmadēya*.

No. B 209, a four lined inscription found on a stone slab (fixed into the compound wall of Periyapallivāśal) at Nattam, Nattam Taluk and Anna District, is engraved in Tamil language and characters. It refers to the 10th regnal year of the king Tribhuvanachakravartti-Śrīvallabhadēva. This king can be identified with the Pāṇḍya king Māṇavarman Śrīvallabha (1160-69 A.D.). This epigraph refers to the consecration of the goddess Paḷliyaṛai-nāchchiyār in the Śiva temple by vaṇikagrāmattār (group of merchants) village, Koḍumbālūr.

No. B 270 engraved on the wall of the Ekāmbarēśvara temple in the village Tiruvēgampattu, Tiruvadanai Taluk of Ramanathapuram District, is in Tamil language and characters. It belongs to the 24th regnal year of the king *chakravarttigal* śrī-Vīra-Pāṇḍya-dēva. On palaeographical grounds, this inscription may be assigned to the period of Jaṭāvarman-Vīra-pāṇḍya who ascended the throne in 1253 A.D. It is interesting to note that this Vīra-Pāṇḍya was considered as a sub-king and to have ruled for 22 years (vide., K.A.N. Sastri, *History of Pandyan Kingdom*, pages 153 and 230 and *A.R.Ep.* 1908 No. 128). But, in the present inscription he is described as *chakravarttigal*. As the inscription belongs to his 24th regnal year, it is indicated that he ruled for 2 more years (i.e., upto 1275 A.D.).

No. B 274 from the same village inscribed in Tamil language and characters is dated in the 15+[20]th regnal year of king Tribhuvana-chakravarttigal-Kōnērinmaikoṇḍāṇ. This king may be identified with Māṇavarman-Kulaśēkhara who ascended the throne in 1268 A.D. This record can be compared with the inscription from Ālvār Tirunagari (vide, *A.R.Ep.*, 1909, No. 467).

CHĀLUKYAS OF KALYĀṆA: No. B 16 from Rāmājipalli, Achchampet Taluk, Mahabubnagar District, Andhra Pradesh is in Kannaḍa language and characters. This epigraph belongs to the reign of Trailōkyamalladēva and is dated in Śaka 971 (1049 A.D.). The inscription mentions Śaṅkara-gaṇḍarasa, a subordinate of the king with a number of epithets like *Prithvaika-malla*, *ayyana-gandhavāraṇa Chakrakūṭa-Dhārāvarshapura-dahana-Śaṅkara* etc. It registers a grant of 12 *mattars* of

land on the banks of Rāmēśvara-tīrtha for the maintenance of *brāhmaṇas* and food distribution to ascetics made by the king while he was encamping at the village Kīriya-Kaṇḍūru. The epithet *Chakrakūṭa-Dhāravarshapura-dahana-Śamkara* signifying the burning of Chakrakūṭa and Dhāravarshapura is also referred to in an inscription copied from Kuruddi in Kalwakurti Taluk of Mahbubnagar District, Andhra Pradesh (vide *A.R.Ep.*, 1992-93, No. B 32) and in another inscription from Kolanupāka (*Ibid.*, 1961-62, No. B 80) dated Śaka 968 (1046 A.D.).

No. B 49 from Gabbūr in the Devadurga Taluk, Raichur District, Karnataka is dated in Chālukya Vikrama year 9, Raktākshi (1084 A.D.). It belongs to the reign of Tribhuvanamalla (Vikramāditya VI). It mentions a *mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* by name Jōyimarasa who was ruling over Eḍadoḡe-2000 and Kallakelaje-500, a fact brought to light for the first time through this record. It records a gift of land as *sarvamānya* by Jōyimarasa at the request of *daṇḍanāyaka* Kallappayya, also referred to as *maneverggaḍe*, to the god Śrīkalidēvasvāmi of *piriya-agrahāra* of Gabbūru for offerings and worship. Further it also registers a few more gifts by Aṇḍalēdēva (the younger brother of Jōyimarasa), Jakkarasa and Mādarasa, for various types of worship of the same deity.

No. B 57 from Kalmala, in Raichur Taluk, Raichur District, is important though mutilated. It belongs to the reign of Bhūlōkamalla *alias* Sōmēśvara III and is dated Śaka [1060], Kālayukta, Māgha śu. 2, Tuesday, which regularly corresponds to 1139 A.D., January 3. It provides the latest date for the reign period of Bhūlōkamalla known so far.

HOYSAḶAS: No. B 43 from Niṭṭur in Malavalli Taluk, Mandya District, Karnataka, engraved on a slab near a tank in the vicinity of the village, belongs to the reign of Hoysaḷa Vīra-Narasimha III. Dated Śaka 1188 (1265 A.D.), it records the grant of land with *sarvva-bādhā-parihāra* to the *śrīkārya* of the temple of Sōmanāthadēva located in the village. It mentions Sōveya-damṇāyaka as a *mahāpradhāna*. He may be identified with Sōmēya-damṇāyaka of the inscription at Sōmanāthapur temple (*Ep. Car.*, Vol. 5 (1976), T.N. 88, pp. 475-81).

MISCELLANEOUS: Nos B 13 and 14 from Māraḍagu, Achchampet Taluk, Mahabubnagar District, Andhra Pradesh are engraved on the right and left side of the *garbhagriha* of the Ellamma temple. Both the epigraphs are assignable, palaeographically, to the 10th century A.D. The first one seems to refer to the installation of a *kolēśa* (*kalaśa*) by *goravaḷu ēkāntavāsi-mahāmuni*-Koṇṇrabhaṭṭari. The second inscription seems to refer to one Varṁksanta-asari (*āchāri*) who was evidently associated with in the construction of the temple.

No. B 581 from Rishikēsh, Dehradun District, Uttar Pradesh in Sanskrit language and Nāgarī characters assignable to about 10th century A.D., contains an interesting reference to *sūtradhāra* Sudēva. Obviously this person was a mason or architect connected with some building activity at that place during the period of the record. However, more details are not available.

Nos. B 306-475 are potsherds of various types bearing writing in Tamil Brāhmī characters of about 2nd-1st century B.C. found during excavations at Koḍumaṇal, Perunturai Taluk, Periyar District, conducted by the Department of Epigraphy, Tamil University, Thanjavur. Most of them contain only a few letters and are incomplete. Some of the sherds however contain names which are either names of merchant guilds or personal names of the owners of the pots.

No. B 265, an interesting inscription throwing light on the religious intolerance of the time, is engraved on a slab erected at a burial ground known as Kūṛṇappalli in the village Vēḍalai, Rāmanāthapuram District. The inscription dated Kollam 863 (1688 A.D.) refers to the construction of a *samādhi* (memorial) over tomb spot of Sheik Ibrahim, son of Periyatambi Marakkāyar who died on a Friday night. The record glorified him as one who had destroyed, burnt and demolished a number of temples in Ēḷukarai-taraināḍu.

No. B 520 is an undated record in Tamil language and characters of the 10th-11th century A.D., engraved on a slab lying near Ayyanār temple at the foot of the hill Araṭṭaimalai. The inscription is interesting as it depicts the figures of a number of war-weapons at the top and a horse with a soldier

and a dagger-like weapon on the right below. It refers to a person named Naḷkai-kaṇṇāppilūḍaiyāṇ Vēṭṭan Mudirai of Paṇiyūr probably a village official as one who was granted refuge by Kuḷuvāṇai-nāṭṭār .

ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS

In the present collection, include in appendix C, there are ten dynastic inscriptions, nine of the Mughals, representing both the Great Mughals and the Later Mughals, and one of the provincial dynasty, Sulṭāns of Mālwa.

MUGHALS: Among the Great Mughals Shāh Jahān (1628-58) and Aurangazeb (1658-1707 A.D.) are represented by equal number of inscriptions, three each.

The three Persian inscriptions of Shāh Jahān were copied from Julmī, District Kota, Rajasthan. Of them, No. 90, a badly damaged inscription (on obverse of the slab) in a crude Nast'liq hand, recounts that Shāh Husain Sarwarī, the disciple of Mīran Shāh Darwīsh Muḥammad Bukhārī built a mosque during the reign of Shāh Jahān in A.H. 1067 (1656 A.D.). It further records that the camp (*ḍera*), garden, palace and the mosque were erected during the time of Khudā Qulī Khān (when he held the charge of the area, probably as governor). Earlier, one more record was copied from Qaṣba Salīmpur in Deoria District of Uttar Pradesh (*AREp.*, 1989-90, App. C, No. 89) wherein we find the mention of one Khudā Qulī who built a *sarāi*, a mosque and a well in A.H. 1065 (1654-55 A.D.) during the reign of Shāh Jahān. Khudā Qulī Khān of our Julmī inscription can be identified with him. Under Shāh Jahān, one Ilāh or Allāh Qulī Khān son of Yalīngtosh, finds mention in the contemporary sources. In A.H. 1062 (1651-52) he was appointed *Ṣubahdār* of Bihār (M. Athar Ali, *The Apparatus of Empire*, Delhi, 1985, pp. 175, 180, 182, 210, 216, 227, 233, 238, 267, 305, 326). As the inscription noticed above has been copied from Qaṣba Salīmpur in proximity to Bihar, it is quite possible that the same nobleman figures with a minor variation in his name as Khudā Qulī in this inscription as well as in the Julmī inscription under reference. Thus, in the light of the Julmī inscription, it can be rightly inferred that Khudā Qulī Khān, subsequent to the assignment in Bihar was transferred to *Ṣubah* Ajmer after A.H. 1065 (1654-55 A.D.).

No. 91, on the reverse side of the above inscription (No. 90), assigns the construction of a palace to the Jandā Husain during the rule of the same Mughal emperor. A third inscription, No. 94, which is fragmentary and damaged, records that the garden which belonged to Shāh Husain Sarwarī, referred to above, had been laid out in A.H. 1067 (1656 A.D.) during the time of the said Mughal monarch. The regnal year 14, mentioned in the epigraph, is irregular as it does not coincide with the Hijra year 1067. The inscription further warns that nobody Hindu or Muslim should interfere with the fixed boundaries of the garden. The name of the mason, Shaikh Mihr 'Alī, native of the village Zulmī, is also recorded in this epigraph.

Among the three Persian records of the last Great Mughal Aurangazeb, No. 186, comes from Pratāppur, District Midnapur, West Bengal, and it speaks about the construction of a mosque during the reign of the said emperor by *Qāḍī i-Shar'a* Bahāu'd Dīn in A.H. 1100 (1688-89 A.D.). This metrical record also speaks highly of the builder through whose efforts, religious tenets of Islām permeated the local society.

The next record of Aurangazeb, No. 96, was copied from Aligarh, a district headquarters in Uttar Pradesh and it assigns the construction of a well to Hāfiẓ Muḥammad A-ḡal. Earlier, there has been a mistake in the decipherment of the regnal year 48 as 46 (cf. *Aligarh District: A Historical Survey*, New Delhi, 1981, p. 256, pl. XXV).

The third inscription of Aurangazeb, No. 70, is from Āshṭī, District Beed, Maharashtra. This badly damaged Persian record, registers the construction of a mosque with the efforts and under the supervision of *Qāḍī* (name lost) when [Nāhīr Khān] Ghūrī was the *Deshkh* (i.e. revenue officer) of the *pargana* during the reign of Shāh 'Ālamgīr i.e. Aurangazeb.

Farrukh Siyar (1712-19 A.D.), Muḥammad Shāh (1719-48 A.D.) and Shāh 'Ālam II (1759-88) are among the Later Mughals who find representation in this collection, each of them referred to in a single inscription.

No. 71 is a Persian inscription in beautiful Nasta'liq hand from Pāchegaon, District Beed, Maharashtra, assigning the construction of a mosque (evidently the *'Idgāh* on which it appears) to Muḥammad Fuḍail *Saudāgar* (i.e. a trader) during the reign of Farrukh Siyar. It further records that the builder Muḥammad Fuḍail belonged to a noble *Ghūrī* clan and originally hailed from *Khūshāb* (now in the Punjab Province of Pakistan).

The Persian record of Muḥammad Shāh, No. 97, was photographed from Aligarh, a district headquarters in Uttar Pradesh. It assigns the construction of a Jāmi-mosque and a well to Thābit Khān Bahādūr Thābit Jang, son of Muḥammad Beg, during the period extending from A.H. 1137 to A.H. 1141 (1724-29 A.D.). This inscription has been published without a plate by Jamāl Muḥammad Siddīqī with a few errors and omissions in the reading of the text. He has omitted the words *Yā Allāh* and the Basmalla in the beginning. He reads the words *ba maṣārif-i-Khazāna-i-Qaṣr-i-Muḥammadi* as *ba maṣārif-i-Khazāna-i-Khair-i-Muḥammadi*, *Sakana-i-Qaṣba Kol* as *Sākin-i-Qaṣba Kol*, *Saranjām-i-ta'mīr yāft* as *anjām-i-ta'mīr yāft*, etc. (cf. *ibid.*, p. 264).

A death record, No. 162, from Varanasi, a district headquarters, Uttar Pradesh, mentions the death of one Bībī Ḥasīn (or Bībī Ḥusain) in A.H. 1193 (1779 A.D.) during the 21st regnal year of Shāh 'Ālam (II).

SULTĀNS OF MĀLWĀ: Among the provincial dynasties, the Sultāns of Mālwa are represented by a solitary record. No. 67, from Kampel in Indore District of Madhya Pradesh, an important Persian epigraph, calligraphed in beautiful Naskh style, belongs to Alp Khān better known as Hushang Shāh Ghūrī. It records the completion of a mosque on 25th Jumādā I, A.H. 817 (12 August, 1414 A.D.) by 'Abdu'l Ḥalīm Alp Khānī, humble servant of Ḥusā'd Dunyā wa'd Dīn A'zam Humāyūn Alp Khān. This inscription was published by Dr. S.K. Bhatt without giving the Persian text and he wrongly reads the date as 15th day of Jumādā II A.H. 817 (cf. *Cities Towns and Republics in Ancient and Medieval India*, Vol. VII and VIII, 1989-1990, Indore, 1990, pp. 115-16).

MISCELLANEOUS: We may now notice some of the important miscellaneous inscriptions, taking them alphabetically state-wise.

Among the miscellaneous epigraphs from Andhra Pradesh, No. 5, from a mosque outside the village Velidaṇḍa in Mahboobnagar District, records the date A.H. 1060 (1650 A.D.) evidently that of the construction of the mosque on which it appears, besides registering the name of the calligrapher of an Iranian domicile, Muḥammad Ṣāleḥ Māzandrānī. This record is a beautiful specimen of calligraphy in Thulth characters. No. 1, a damaged Persian inscription from Adōni in Kurnool District, assigns the construction of a mosque called *Masjid-i-Dhūl Shāh*, to one Ḥaidar in A.H. 1264 (1847-48 A.D.).

Among the miscellaneous inscriptions of Gujarat, a sizeable number is that of epitaphic records from Bhilot in Banas Kantha District and Ghogha in Bhavnagar District, ranging in their dates between the 16th and the 19th centuries. Worth mentioning are the three death records from Bhilot, set up at a later date. Of them, No. 7, records the demise of Mīrān Sayyid Muḥmūd Thānī Mahdī, popularly known as Bihārī Pīr Ṣāhib, on Ramaḍān 4, A.H. 918 (13 November, 1512 A.D.) or on Ramaḍān 4, A.H. 920 (23 October, 1514 A.D.). No. 8 mentions the death of Bībī Malkān, daughter of Bandagī Miyān Lād Shāh Siddīqī and wife of Ḥaḍrat Mahdī, in A.H. 960 (1553 A.D.) and No. 9 refers to the death of Bandagī Miyān Sayyid 'Abdu'l Ḥavy Raṣṣhan Munawwar, son of Ḥaḍrat Thānī Mahdī, in A.H. 890 (1572 A.D.). The deceased mentioned in these inscriptions appear to belong to a Mahdavi family thereby indicating the fact that Mahdavi sect was flourishing in the region of Gujarat in that time.

A good number of inscriptions from the present group are epitaphs from Ghogha, mainly representing the Bohra community. Of these, Nos. 32, 29 and 22 respectively record the death of Qāsim son of Ādam in A.H. 1012 (1604 A.D.), Hājī Bhā'ī, son of Sumchī in A.H. 1071 (1661 A.D.) and Lād Bībī daughter of Bodiya Bhā'ī son of Tāj Bhā'ī in A.H. 1080 (1669 A.D.).

Next in the chronological order are Nos. 51 and 52 from Jhālod in Panchmahals District, assigning the construction of a beautiful mosque, to one Ja'far in A.H. 1134 (1721-22 A.D.). According to *Gujarat State Gazetteers, Panchmahals District* (Ahmedabad, 1972, p. 685), the builder Qādī Ja'far lies buried within the premises of the said mosque. For the maintenance of the mosque, he had been bestowed Therka and Pipalai villages as *in'ām* (i.e. charity endowment). He was the *Qādī* of Jhālod with wide jurisdiction over the areas comprising Alirājpur, Godhra, Baroda and Dohad.

Among the remaining epitaphic records from Ghogha, again, Nos. 37, 33, 25 and 26, respectively record the death of Khākī Shāh son of Amānī Shāh Dīwān in A.H. 1168 (1755 A.D.), Hasan son of Pīr Amānī Shāh Dīwān in A.H. 1168 (1755 A.D.), Hasan son of Pīr Bhā'ī in A.H. 1210 (1795 A.D.), Mullā Yūsuf 'Alī son of Mullā 'Abdu'l Qādir in A.H. 1228 (1813 A.D.) and Bodhā Khān in A.H. 1242 (1827 A.D.), all hailing from the Bohra community.

A solitary record, No. 53, from Kāngra, a district headquarters in Himachal Pradesh, was copied from the Jahāngīrī Gate of the local fort. It is a dateless inscription, assignable to the 17th century. This brief inscription records the name Lāla Narā'in Dās under whose administration obviously the gate was completed. Kāngra was conquered during the time of Jahāngīr in November 1620 and the fort was surrendered by Harīchand son of Trilok Chand. It was a hard victory and Jahāngīr's joy knew no bounds at the capture of the fort. This splendid event is recorded in his memoirs (*Tuzuk-i-Jahāngīrī*, Eng. tr., Alexander and Beveridge, second edition, 1968, Delhi, p. 183; J. Hutchison, *History of Panjab Hill States*, Vol. I, Lahore, 1933, pp. 160-65). Through the epigraph under study, the name probably of the commandant of the Kāngra Fort has become available.

A few of the miscellaneous epigraphs from Maharashtra are worth mentioning. Of these, No. 79 from Sirsāla in Beed District, is a badly damaged record of the 16th century, assigning the repairing of the tomb, obviously the Dargāh of Shaikh Farīd Tawakkal Allāh, to Malik Mubārak son of Khān-i-A'zam I'timād Khān. Unfortunately, other details are lost. But it is certain that Malik Mubārak of the inscription was some important official and his father too held some eminent position in the region as his title Khān-i-A'zam suggests.

No. 80 is a loose and damaged epigraph from Hasnabad in Jalna District, Maharashtra. Dated A.H. 1125 (1713 A.D.), it mentions the construction of a *baq'a* i.e. a hospice, by Sīdī Sarwar. Next is a bilingual inscription (Persian and Marāṭhī), No. 72, from Pipla Jāgīr in Beed District, recording evidently the construction of the *havelī* (i.e. mansion) of Srī Narsinh Sahāi Jānū Sarzī Rāo Dole, the *Muqaddam* (and) *Patwārī* (village Headman and Accountant of the village Pīpla Buzurg of *Pargana Bīr* and *Tappa* (i.e. Small tract or division) Georāi, in Faṣlī 1167 (A.H. 1171=1757-58 A.D.). The name of the village now called Pipla Jāgīr is mentioned as Pīpla Buzurg in this inscription.

Among other miscellaneous inscriptions from Maharashtra are Nos. 82 and 73. The former was copied from Rānjanī in Jalna District, which is a loose slab, assigning the erection of a mosque to Amīr 'Alī Shāh son of Husain Shāh in A.H. 1173 (1760 A.D.). The latter is a damaged epigraph from Umāpur in Beed District, reporting the installation of *Qadam-i-Rasūl* (i.e. foot-print of Prophet Muḥammad) by Sayyid Ibrāhīm in A.H. 1179 (1765 A.D.) who breathed his last in the same year. It also registers the name of Sayyid Hussain, probably the successor of the deceased.

Uttar Pradesh is represented in the present group by a large number of inscriptions mostly epitaphs from Varanasi, a district headquarters. Most of these epitaphs furnish names and dates of persons from different walks of life. Some of them record not only the names of the deceased but also the names of the poets, who composed the texts of the inscriptions. Some of the selected epitaphs are noticed below in their chronological order.

A number of epitaphs were copied from the graveyard called Bāgh-i-Fāṭimān in Moḥalla Lallapur in Varanasi. Of them, No. 147 records the death of Sultān Khān son of Ṣāhib Khān who expired on Thursday, 25th Shawwāl. Unfortunately, in this record, neither the Hijra year nor the regnal year is mentioned. Sultān Khān, the deceased, appears to be some later Mughal official, most probably under Shāh-i-'Ālam II (1759-88 A.D.). No. 160 records the death of Gharīb Ḥusain in A.H. 1195 (1780-81 A.D.). No. 156 not only refers to the demise of Mīrzāi Ḥasan in A.H. 1199 (1784-85 A.D.) but also mentions the composer Farūgh and the inscriber Sayyid Muḥammad. Dated A.H. 1200 (1785-86 A.D.) is an epitaph, No. 155 composed by Nizām, mourning the death of 'Abdul 'Alī, a person well-versed in Islamic learning.

Among other epitaphic records from Varanasi, No. 166 mentions the demise of Iqbālmānd Khān in A.H. 1202 (1787-88 A.D.). The metrical text of this inscription was composed by a poet 'Ishq. A person Taqī by name expired in A.H. 1209 (1795 A.D.) as evidenced by the inscription No. 161. Dated A.H. 1210 is another inscription, No. 172 that refers to the death of a youth Sa'īd by name. Ja'farī was the composer of its text. Among the deceased mentioned in other epigraphs are Mīrzā Rajab 'Alī Beg who died A.H. 1212/1797 A.D. (No. 148), Maḥbūb 'Alī, died A.H. 1214/1799 A.D. (No. 153), Gulāb, died A.H. 1231/1815-16 A.D. (No. 149), Kallan Shāh, died A.H. 1240/1825 A.D. (No. 151), Bedār Bakht, died A.H. 1243/1827 A.D. (No. 168), Sayyid Najaf 'Alī Ḥakīm (i.e. a physician), died A.H. 1248/1833 A.D. (No. 143), Mīr Fidā 'Alī, a pious and saintly figure, died A.H. 1257/1841 A.D. (No. 144), Shaikh Ghulām Yahyā, died A.H. 1259/1843 A.D. (No. 154), Jhajjū, son of Amīr Bakhsh, died A.H. 1259/1843-44 A.D. (No. 142), Nawwāb Begam, died A.H. 1268/1851-52 A.D. (No. 146), Imāmī, probably a poet, died A.H. 1277/1860 A.D. (No. 159) and Ḥakīm Amīr Mīrzā, died A.H. 1280/1863-64 A.D. (No. 163).

A couple of other epigraphs from Varanasi, pertain to some building activities. Of them No. 171 is dated A.H. 1204 (1789-90 A.D.), assigning the construction of a *dālān* (i.e. enclosure) of the mausoleum, obviously the Imāmbāra, to Ghulām Ḥusain, while the other epigraph, No. 141, dated A.H. 1222 (1807-08 A.D.) records the construction of a house, evidently the *Qadam-i-Rasūl* (i.e. tomb containing the foot-print of Prophet Muḥammad). This inscription does not specify the name of the builder.

From Gorakhpur, a district headquarters, comes the record, No. 134, that assigns the construction of the *Rauḍa* (i.e. tomb) of Sayyidu's Sālār Ghāzī, to the *Dafālīān* (i.e. drum-beaters) of the town Gorakhpur. The original tomb of Sayyid Sālār Ghāzī is located at Bahraich. It was probably a replica of his tomb that was erected by the drum-beaters of Gorakhpur in A.H. 1225 (1810-11 A.D.) as a mark of respect and reverence.

In Gonda District from Wazīrganj is the short inscription, No. 131, that records the construction of a mosque in A.H. 1246 (1830-31 A.D.) by Jamshīd. A bilingual metrical inscription from Bānsa in Bara Banki District, No. 119, calligraphed in beautiful Naskh and Nasta'līq scripts, records the erection of a mosque at the village Bānsa in A.H. 1256 (1840-41 A.D.) by Ibrāhīm entitled Sharafu'd Daula Bahādur who held the post of *Qādī* in the town. In the Persian version, it is further elaborated that it was a new construction in the place of an old dilapidated mosque, completed in A.H. 1257 (1841-42 A.D.). The composer of the text was Wāthiq. One more record, No. 132, from Wazīrganj records the erection of a mosque in A.H. 1256 (1840-41 A.D.) by a religious person Amīr Bakhsh. A damaged inscription No. 128, composed by Qādir and dated A.H. 1265 (1848-49 A.D.) mentions the construction of a mosque by one Asad 'Alī Khān.

No. 125 from Raḥīmganj in Bara Banki District, assigns the excavation of a well in A.H. 1272 (1855-56 A.D.), to Shaikh 'Abdu'l 'Alī in memory of a great martyr Ḥaḍrat Amīr 'Alī. Of the same date and place are a couple of records, Nos. 126-27, which evidently refer to the martyrdom of Amīr 'Alī who had interestingly enough composed the metrical text himself before attaining martyrdom in A.H. 1272 (1855-56 A.D.).

Dated A.H. 1293 (1876-77 A.D.) is the epigraph, No. 144 from Sasnī in Aligarh District which assigns the construction of a beautiful mosque to Nawwāb Muḥammad 'Alī Khān under the supervision

of Munshī Altāf Husain, resident of Kol (i.e. Aligarh). This record was inscribed by a calligrapher Muḥammad Yaḥyā.

Among the miscellaneous epigraphs from West Bengal, No. 186, from Pratāppur in Midnapur District, is a modern installation, recording the death of *Qāḍī* Bahāu'd Dīn in A.H. 1100 (1688-89 A.D.). The deceased mentioned in the record lies buried in a tomb from where the inscription was copied, near the mosque in Moḥalla¹ Qāḍīpura. He built the said mosque in the same year of his death during the reign of Aurangazeb referred to above. No. 178 from Paṭāspur in the same district records that *Masjid-i-Mubārak Qāḍī* at Paṭāspur was completed in A.H. 1226 (1811-12 A.D.). Probably Mubārak Qāḍī was the builder of the mosque, as it is named after him.

A. COPPER PLATES, 1993-94

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	ANDHRA PRADESH HYDERABAD DISTRICT HYDERABAD TALUK					
1	Hyderabad - Plates preserved in the A.P. State Archaeology and Museum, Hyderabad. Impressions through Dr. C.A. Padmanabha Sastry, Asst. Superintending Epigraphist, Southern Zone, Madras.	Eastern Gaṅga	Anantavarman	Gaṅga year 550	Sanskrit, Gaudīya	Registers the gift of four villages namely Kaṇiyāra, Masina, Luva and Sindhūravanda to Rēvaṇa-raūta, who belonged to Chālukya-vaṃśa by the king. The charter was composed by Vināyaka, a resident of Kalinganagara.
2	Do. Do. Impressions through Shri S. Nagarjuna, S.E.A. A.S.I., Southern Zone, Madras. Acc. No. 82/42.	Do.	Do.	Śaka 1037, (in chronogram <i>muni-guṇa-vīyat-chandra</i> , ... Uttarāyaṇa	Sanskrit, Telugu-Kannaḍa	Damaged and worn out. Narrates genealogy of the Eastern Gaṅga kings. Registers the gift of the village Baṇṭipalle situated in Peddakotṭamu-vishaya to certain Rēvaṇa, son of Prōlama by the king for the merit of his own self and of his parents. The engraver of the grant was Baddenāchārya.
3	Do. Do. Acc No. 82/41.	Do.	Do.	Śaka 1039, Uttarāyaṇa	Do.	Do. Narrates the genealogy of the Eastern Gaṅga dynasty. Seems to register the gift of village Kuḍigāma situated in Pāñchāli-vishaya for the merit of his own self and his parents by the king to Lakshmīdharaśarman belonging to Śiśīla-gōtra. The boundaries mentioned in the inscription are not clear. The engraver of the record was Baddenāchārya.
4	Do. Do. Acc No. 5516	Do.	Do.	....	Do.	Do. Narrates the genealogy of the Eastern Gaṅga dynasty. Refers to the gift of the village Kōlāram to certain nāyakar, son of Kamma-nāyaka and to Eṇiyapa of Ayya family by the king for the prosperity of his parents and himself. In characters of the 12th century A.D.

A. COPPER PLATES, 1993-94 - *Concl'd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	TAMIL NADU KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT KALKULAM TALUK					
5	Padmanābhapuram. - A set of copper plates preserved in the Padmanābhapuram palace, popularly known as Huzur office plates.	....	Kokkarun- daḍakkaṇ	Regnal year 9	Tamil	Registers the grant of land in exchange for the plot of land known as Uḷakkuḍivilai belonging to the <i>sabha</i> of Miṇchiṇai for raising the temple. (Published in <i>T.A.S.</i> Vol. I, No. II)
6	Do. - Another set.	....	....	Śaka 1574, Nandana, Vaiśākha śu. 11, Sunday, Hastā- nakshatra = 1652 A.D, May 9.	Do.	Refers to the gift of the village Pārūr <i>alias</i> Padineṇbhūminallūr in Mūdūr-kūṅṅam to the Dalavāyi Sētipati-kāttadēvar by Tirumalai-nāyakkaraiyar.
7	Do. - Another set. Right halves of the plates are missing.	....	....	Śaka 1609	Do.	Seems to mention Vāḍachēri <i>alias</i> Ādittarvēndrach-chatūrvēdimaṅgalam.
8	Do. - Another set.	....	....	Śaka 1691, Kollam 945, Virōdhi, Pūrvapaksha, Sōmavāra, Tiruvōṇam = Irregular	Do.	Refers to the gift of land by Rāmalingam, of Kaunḍinya-gōtra to the temple of Kiṭṭina-svāmi-sannadhi for the day-to-day <i>pūjas</i> . The boundaries of the land are also mentioned.
9	Do. - Another set.	....	Pāṇḍya-dēvaṇār	Regnal year 31+7, Tula, 25th day	Do.	Refers to the pilgrimage (<i>Dakṣhinakāsi-yātrā</i>) by Ubhayakula [pā]ṇḍiya-dēvar and mentions the Uttara-tīrtham in Chitrānadi at Teṇṇāri-nāḍu <i>alias</i> Agatiya-samīpam. In characters of about the 12th century A.D.

RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT Ramanathapuram Taluk						
10	Rāmanāthapuram. - Copper plate in the possession of the Dēvasthāna office of the Kōḍaṇḍarāmasvāmi temple in the village. Impressions through K. Karuppiyah, Senior Epigraphical Assistant, South Zone, Madras.	Sētupati	Ravikula-śēkhara	Śaka-163[0], Māgha, Āmāvāsi, Sunday	Do.	States that an order was issued by the king that each shepherd should contribute 1 <i>paḍi ney</i> (ghee) and that others should pay one <i>paṇam</i> for the daily <i>ney abhishēkam</i> to be performed to god Kōḍaṇḍarāma-svāmi, in Rāmanāthapuram.
11	Do. Do.	Do.	Vijaya Raghunātha Sētupati-kāṭṭa-dēvar	Śaka 163[8], Āmāvāsi, Ādivāra	Do.	Refers to the gift of the village. Śāttaṅguḍi-Pattappiḷḷān-nēndal as <i>sarvamānya-grāma</i> to god Kōḍaṇḍarāmasvāmi for the celebration of a festival, burning of lamp (<i>tiruvilakku</i>) daily offerings and <i>ney</i> (ghee) <i>abhishēka</i> by the king.
12	Do. Do.	Do.	Do.		Do.	Refers to the collection of paḍḍy (<i>nel</i>), money (<i>paṇam</i>) and ghee (<i>ney</i>) from the various communities of the place and states that Mūrtiāpiḷḷai, son of Tiruvu, belonging to the village Tirukkāvuḍaiyār was entrusted with the responsibility of ensuring the daily worship at the temple of Kōḍaṇḍarāmasvāmi.
13	Do. Do.	Do.	Ravikula-śēkhara Raghunātha Sētupati kāṭṭa-dēvar	Śaka 1651, Monday	Do.	Registers the gift of village Kārāmbal as <i>sarvamānya-grāmam</i> for the purpose of offering worship to god Kōḍaṇḍarāmasvāmi at Rāmanāthapuram by the king.
14	Rāmēśvaram. - Copper plate received from Thummini Mārakkāyar, Rāmēśvaram. Do.	Do.	Kumāramuttu Vijaya-Raghunātha Sētupati	Śaka 1617, 11th regnal year	Do.	States that while camping at Kāttūr <i>alias</i> Kulōttuṅga chōḷanallūr in Dukavūr-kūṟṟam the king made the gift of a tank <i>Pudukkuḷam</i> for the Muslim <i>dargā</i> known as Avāla-kāval-pallivāśal named after <i>Sultān</i> Sahaya Pakīr-pāshah.

B. INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1993-94

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	ANDHRA PRADESH HYDERABAD DISTRICT HYDERABAD TALUK					
1	Hyderabad, - Hero-stone kept in the Museum (reserve collection) sculpture shed (A.P. Government Museum).	....	....	Āṅgīrasa, Mārgaśira śu. 10	Telugu	Records the making and installation of the image of Koṭamayya by Koppōlu Nāñchāru. In characters of about the 16th-17th century A.D.
	MAHABUBNAGAR DISTRICT ACHCHAMPET TALUK					
2	Gaṭṭu-Tummana. - Left side pillar in the <i>mukha-maṇḍapa</i> of Rāmalingeśvara temple on a hillock.	Kandūri-chōḍas	Nalla Bhīmadēva	Chālukya-Vikrama year 30, Durmatī, Āshāḍha śu. 8, Saturday. Irregular	Do.	Records the gift of land and money to god Śrī Rāmēśvaradēva of Tumeṇṭa for the maintenance of a perpetual lamp and also for food offerings (<i>ōyirālu</i>) by Venna Mahādēvi, wife of the king. (Published in <i>H.A.S.</i> Vol. No. 19, page No. 42).
3	Do. - Right side pillar in the same place.	Do.	Gōkarṇadēva	Chālukya-Vikrama year 40, Kīlaka Āshāḍha śu. 11, Monday. Irregular	Do.	Records the gift (<i>datti</i>) of <i>Siddhāyam</i> , of 2 <i>rūkās</i> to the god Śrī Rāmēśvaradēva of Tummeṇṭi for the maintenance of a lamp by a certain individual named Kāḍupīla Bachē-nāyaka for the prosperity of the king. (<i>Ibid.</i> page No. 43).
4	Do. - Another pillar in the same place.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Telugu	Incomplete. Mentions the village Māchirājupalli near Ōrugallu and also Paṇḍitārādhyā, a resident of Śrīgiri Śrīṅga. In characters of about the 13th century A.D.
5	Gōḍal. - Stone kept in the compound of dilapidated Siva temple.	....	....	Chālukya-Vikrama year 9, Prajāpati, Māgha solar eclipse.	Telugu	Damaged. Seems to record the gift of lands situated in different places by Mādaṅgināyaka to Śaṅkudēchavāḍa. In characters of about the 11th century A.D.

6	Do. - Left side pillar in the same place.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Telugu	Mentions a certain individual by name Vibhūti Gauraya born in Māchirājupalli near Ōrugallu who was a servant of the house hold of Paṇḍitārādhyā, a resident of Śrīgiri Śrīnga. In characters of the 13th century A.D.
7	Līṅgāla. - Black stone (broken) lying in front of Śiva temple out side the village.	Kandūri Chōḍas	....	Śaka 1490 (<i>Darsha rasa dik-bhūmi</i>), Vaiśakha	Do.	Records the gift of the village Līṅgāla situated in Kandūru <i>maṇḍala</i> on the banks of the river Kṛishnā at Sōmaśila, by an individual named Tāṇḍa, son of Kanna-nāyaka and Maḷa-sāni. Further it states that the above mentioned individual established 3 shrines viz., of Viṣṇu in the name of Bhīmarāju, Śiva in the name of his own father and of Sūrya in the name of Gōkarṇarāju in the village Kārupālu. (Published in <i>H.A.S.</i> Vol. 19, pp. 47-48.)
8	Do. - Two broken pieces lying in Kōḍaṇḍarāmasvāmi temple.	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary and Damaged. Gives the imprecatory portion only. In characters of the 13th century A.D. (<i>Ibid.</i> , pp. 47-48).
9	Māmiḷlapalli. - Black stone kept by the side of Āñjanēyasvāmi image in the compound of Narasiṁhasvāmi temple. (First side)	....	....	Śaka 1100 (<i>Pūrṇābhra- śiva</i>) Vilambi, Kārttika śu. 12, = 1178 A.D. October 25 Wednesday	Do.	Built in. Records the gift of two villages Tummeṇṭi and Maṛṛikaṇṭi by Bhima and Gōkarṇa, sons of Udayāditya. (<i>Ibid.</i> , p. 62).
10	Do. - Do. (Second side)	Kandūri Chōḍas	Gōkarṇa- Chōḍadēva	Chālukya-Vikrama year 39, Plavaṅga, Mārgaśira ba. 6, Monday. Irregular	Telugu	Do. Records a gift (<i>datti</i>) of land situated at Māviṇḍlapalli by Adiseṭṭi to god Nṛisimha for food offerings. The gift land was purchased by Ādisēṭṭi. Further it records the gift of some lands to god Nṛisimha by Khēyadēva <i>daṇḍanāyaka</i> on the orders of the king. The gifts were made on the occasion of <i>uttarāyaṇa saṁkrānti</i> (<i>Ibid.</i> , page Nos. 63-64).
11	Munnanūru. - On the <i>dhvajastambha</i> in front of Vēnugōpālasvāmi temple.	....	....	Śaka 1390, (<i>Vyōma- Brahmapura-Indu</i>) Kīlaka, Mārgaśira. Irregular	Sanskrit and Telugu, Telugu	Records the construction of the temple for Vijaya Gōpāla with its various component parts like <i>garbha-mandira</i> , <i>antarāla</i> , <i>bhōgamaṇḍapa</i> etc. by Nāṁdi Mallā-reḍḍi, son of Timmā-reḍḍi and Sarvamāmba. The donor had many titles like <i>jagamobba-gaṇḍa</i> , <i>kampirāja</i> etc. and he belonged to the Nāḍipittā-gōtra and Motavāḍa-varṁsa. The composer of the inscription was Venkaṭa-

B. INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1993-94 - Contd.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
						Bhaṭṭōpādhyāya who was well versed in <i>Vēdas</i> and <i>Śāstras</i> (<i>Ibid.</i> pp. 64 ff).
12	Do. - On the <i>Garuḍa-stambha</i> in the <i>prākāra</i> of the same temple.	....	....	....	Telugu	Damaged and worn out. Records the erection of a <i>Garuḍa-stambha</i> by Nārāyaṇasvāmi, a disciple of Gōpālasvāmi. Also records the carving of his own figure and obeisance to the god. Nārāyaṇasvāmi's guru is described as <i>Jaganmōhanayōga-vidyādhara</i> . In characters of the 15th century A.D. (<i>Ibid.</i> , page No. 66.)
13	Māraḍagu. - On the right side of the <i>garbha-griha</i> of Ellamma temple.	....	....	....	Do.	Seems to refer to the installation of a <i>koleśa (kalaśa)</i> by <i>Goravaḷu-ēkāntavāgi mahāmuni</i> Konṛabhāṭṭari. In characters of the 10th century A.D.
14	Do. - On the left side of the <i>garbha-griha</i> of the same temple.	....	....	....	Do.	Seems to refer to one Veṃsanta Asari, probably the name of a sculptor. Do.
15	Do. - Stone kept in the <i>prākāra</i> of Śrī Mārkaṇḍēśvara temple.	....	....	Śaka 1220, Viḷamba, Jyēsthā śu. 2, Monday = 1298 A.D., May 13, f.d.t. . 75.	Do.	Records the consecration of <i>Śivalingās</i> by a certain individual named Brōlāya for the merit of his deceased sons and also the grant of four <i>martūs</i> of wet land by the side of the stream running in front of the Mārkaṇḍēśvara temple for the worship of and offerings to the deity. (Published in <i>Select Epigraphs of Andhra Pradesh</i> , p. 78-79).
16	Rāmājipalle. - Big pillar lying in front of Ānjanēyasvāmi temple.	Chālukyas of Kalyāṇa	Trailōkya-malladēva	Śaka 971, Virōdhi, Bādrapada ba. 12, Sunday = 1049 A.D., August 27.	Kannāḍa	Damaged. Records the grant of 12 <i>mattars</i> of land on the banks of Rāmēśvaratīrtha by Sankara-Gaṇḍarasar, the subordinate chief of the king Trailōkyamalla to the god Mahēśvaradēva for the maintenance and food offerings to the ascetics and <i>brāhmaṇas</i> . The grant was made while Śaṅkaragaṇḍarasa was encamping at the village Kaṇḍūru.

17	Do. - Black stone lying at the entrance of the Śiva temple outside the village.	Cheraku chiefs	Annaya	....	Telugu	Records the gift of lands (wet land, dry land, etc.) to the goddess Arīntati Prōlakamma by the chief referred to as <i>mahāsāmanta</i> .
18	Uḍimiḷḷa. - Stone lying in the field west of the village.	....	....	....	Do.	Records the death of the king Sarbhadi probably killed by Uḍuviśvara. In characters of the 9th century A.D. (Published in <i>Select Epigraphs of Andhra Pradesh</i> , p. 79-80.)
19	Do. - Stone lying in the east side of the village in Jeṭṭiyappa's land.	Cheraku chiefs	<i>Immaḍi</i> Bollaya	.... Āśvija śu. 5	Do.	Damaged and worn out. Seems to record some gift to god Uḍimēśvara by Pōcha-ravuta, a subordinate (<i>leṇka</i>) of <i>mahāsāmanta Cheraku Immaḍi</i> Bollaya. In characters of the 13th century A.D. (<i>Ibid.</i> No. 33, p. 81-82.)
20	Do. - Big stone kept in front of Śiva temple locally called <i>Guṇḍam</i> outside the village.	....	Tripure Rāju	Śaka 1980 wrong for Śaka 1036, Tārāṇa, Paushya śu. 10, Friday = 1164 A.D. December 25	Do.	Records the grant of a share in the village Udimiḷḷa to the god Uḍimēśvara by Tripure Rāju, son of Mallidēvarāja. Further records that the grant was to be handed over to a certain individual named Visālākshi Jiyya. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. 32, p. 80-81.)
21	Do. - Stone kept in the house of Vīraiah.	....	....	Vikrama, Bhādrapada śu. 12, Monday.	Do.	Records the settingup of two stones by Yachana Ambarāju. In characters of the 16th century A.D. (<i>Ibid.</i> No. 32, p. 82.)
22	Upparapalli. - Stone lying to the east of the land belonging to Sudhakar Reddy outside the village.	Kandūri-Chōḍas	Nalla Bhīmadēva	Hēmaḷambi, Pushya ba. 8, Sunday	Do.	Records the grant (<i>datti</i>) of lands in different places on two occasions by Veṇṇa Mahādēvi, wife of the king Nalla Bhīmadēva Chōḍa-mahārāju to god Nṛsiṃhadēva for the worship and offerings. The gift was made for the merit of the king. In characters of the 12th century A.D.
23	Uppunūtula. - Big stone lying near a well outside the village	Do.	Sōmanātha	....	Do.	Damaged and worn out. Mentions the king's name and that of his subordinate Sōmaraḍḍimalli. Also refers to the death of the subordinate.
24	Do. - Right side pillar in the <i>mukha-maṇḍapa</i> of the Rāmēśvara temple.	Do.	Do.	Chālukya-Vikrama year 32, Śārvari, Chaitra ba. 10, Saturday. Irregular	Do.	Records the gift of 3 <i>marutars</i> of land to the god Kēdārēśvara and 2 <i>marutars</i> of land to the god Kēśavadēva by the king <i>mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> Kandūri Sōmanāthadēva-chōḍa-mahārāju. The gift lands are stated

B. INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1993-94 - Contd.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
						to have been situated in different places. Also records the gift of a perpetual lamp to the same god. (Published in <i>H.A.S.</i> No. 19, page 93-94)
25	Do. - Left side pillar in the <i>mukha-maṇḍapa</i> of the Rāmēśvara temple.	....	....	....	Telugu and Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records that a certain Vibhūti Gauraya born in Māchirājupalli near Ōrugallu and a servant of the household of Paṁḍitārādhyā, resident of Srīgiri peak (i.e. Srīśailam), seeks refuge. In characters of the 13th century A.D. (<i>Ibid.</i> No. 44, page Nos. 92-93.)
26	Do. - Right side pillar in the same place.	....	....	....	Telugu	Damaged. Mentions <i>Karaṇamu</i> . In characters of the 16th century A.D.
SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT						
SRIKAKULAM TALUK						
27	Dharmāvaram. - Stone lying in the compound of Śrī Rāmalingēśvara temple.	....	Indula Pōtināyaka	Śaka 1085, Rishabha, Krishna Pāḍyami	Do.	Records the gift of a cow for the maintenance of a perpetual lamp to god Ganagēśvara of Dharmavara by Pōtināyaka. Also records another gift of a cow for the maintenance of a perpetual lamp to god Vīra-Bhairadēva.
28	Korlam. - Stone lying near a tank.	....	....	....	Do.	Damaged and worn out. Seems to record the gift of some <i>māḍās</i> for the maintenance of a perpetual lamp to god Bhujāṅga Vīramahēśvara. In characters of the 10th-11th century A.D.
29	Maṇḍavakuriṭi. - Broken stone lying in the <i>prākāra</i> of Śrī Sōmēśvara temple.	....	....	....	Sanskrit and Telugu, Telugu	Fragmentary. Seems to record the gift of a lamp and some land. Mentions Sūryadēva and [B]hāradvāja-gōtram. Do.
30	Śiripuram. - Stone lying in front of Vallabha-nārāyaṇasvāmi temple.	....	....	....	Telugu	Completely worn out. Purport is not clear. Do.

VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT BHIMUNIPATNAM TALUK					
31	Bhīmuniapatnam. - Engraved on the rock surface near the Telecommunication radar office on the hillock locally called <i>Pāvurālabōdu</i>.	....	....	....	Prākṛit, Brāhmī Reads: <i>Kumaraka</i> . In the characters of about 1st century A.D.
32	Do.	....	....	....	Do. Refers to the donation of a <i>maṇḍapa</i> and <i>chhata</i> to the <i>mahāvihāra</i> at Pauvunakiri. In characters of about 2nd century A.D.
33	Thoṭṭakonda. - On the rims of a stone trough in the excavated site on the hillock.	....	....	....	Do. Reads: <i>Kēchi gahasa donē chhatamāla Bhagavata</i> . In characters of about 3rd century A.D.
34	Do.	....	....	....	Do. Mutilated. Refers to donation (object not mentioned) by certain Chimaka the resident of Sēnakagiri. In characters of 2nd-3rd century A.D.
35	Do. - One a potsherd discovered at the same site.	....	....	....	Do. Reads: <i>Chirapā</i> . Do.
VISAKHAPATNAM TALUK					
36	Visākḥapatnam. - On a slab fixed into the wall of the Visakhapatnam Corporation Museum. Findspot: Kokkirāyapalli, Yelamanchili Taluk, Visakhapatnam District.	Eastern Chālukya	<i>Sarvvalōkāśraya</i> Vishnuvardhana	Regnal year 1, Chaitra	Telugu Incomplete. Records the gift of 50 <i>Tribhuvana mānikas</i> of ghee for a perpetual lamp by the wife of Dārāpa Sūraparāju. In characters of 12th century A.D.

B. INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1993-94 - *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR JAMMU DISTRICT JAMMU TALUK					
37	Jammu. - A roundish stone kept in the Dogra Art Museum. Findspot: Ambaran, Ahnoor Tahsil, Jammu District. Acc. No. Arch-78. First side of the stone.	....	....	....	Tibetan	Not legible.
38	Do. - Second side of the stone.	....	....	....	Do.	Do.
39	Do. - Stone slab kept in the same Museum. Findspot: Utterbani, Samba Tahsil, Kathua District. Acc. No. Arch-79.	....	....	....	... Ṭākari	Do.
	KARNATAKA BIDAR DISTRICT BIDAR TALUK					
40	Bīdar. - On a broken stone slab exhibited in the Bidar Fort Museum. Findspot: Not known. Museum No. 69.	....	....	....	Kannaḍa	Incomplete. Beginning lost. Records the military achievements of a king. In characters of about 13th century A.D.
41	Do. - On a stone pillar in the same Museum. Museum No. 70.	....	....	....	Do.	Damaged and incomplete. Contains a <i>Jaina śāsana</i> . Do.

DHARWAD DISTRICT GADAG TALUK					
42	Lakkunḍi. - Slab kept in the A.S.I. sculpture shed. (Reserve collection, un-numberd).	....	....	....	Do. Fragmentary. Registers a gift of 35 <i>mattars</i> of land to god Chaṭṭēśvara probably for the daily worship of a god. In characters of the 12th century A.D.
MANDYA DISTRICT MALAVALLI TALUK					
43	Niṭṭūr. - Slab set up on the bank of Niṭṭūr tank.	Hoysaḷa	Vīra-Narasimha III	Śaka 1188 (expired), Krōdhana, Āśvayuja ba. 12, Wednesday = 1265 A.D., October 7	Do. Records the grant of land with <i>sarvva-bādhā-parihāra</i> to the <i>śrīkāryya</i> of the temple of Sōmanāthadēva by Vīraghaṇṭaya, Bhīmaṇa and Mosanayya, sons of Nallaḷadēvi of Aḍamaḷe. The gift land was entrusted to Māyaṇṇa and Sōvaṇa of Jiyagavuḍahalli. The details of lands gifted are specified. It also mentions Sōveya-darṇṇāyaka's son-in-law (name not clear) in connection with the gift of <i>vṛitti</i> . (Half portion published in <i>E.C.</i> , Vol IX, (BLR) No. 80 (KN).)
44	Do. - Slab standing by the side of Viṣṇu temple	Do.	Do.	Śaka 1206, Svabhānu, Chaitra śu. 1, Thursday (Irregular).	Do. Records the installation of gods Aḷagepērumaḷudēva and Gōpināthadēva at Niṭṭūr and registers the gift of land for worship, offerings, perpetual lamp, renovation, maintenance etc. of the temple of the god Gōpinātha.
45	Do. - Fragmentary stone in the same temple.	....	....	....	Do. Incomplete. It seems to record the gift of a village. In characters of about the 13th century A.D.
46	Do. - Slab lying buried in the earth near the village.	Hoysaḷa	Vīrabllāḷa	....	Do. Records the gift to the teachers probably by Liṅga-ṣeṭṭi.
47	Do. - Stone set up outside the wall of Aṅkanāthēśvara temple.	....	....	....	Do. Records the gift of certain taxes and sandal to god Aṅkanāthadēva of Niṭṭūru. Do.

B. INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1993-94 - *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MYSORE DISTRICT KOLLEGALA TALUK					
48	Doddamalapura. - Slab kept in front of Gānada-māramma temple.	Vijayanagara	Achyutarāya	Śaka [1]460 (expired), Hēmalaṁbi, Āsvija śu. 2.	Kannaḍa	Records the gift of the village (<i>i.e.</i> , the findspot of the record) to Appaji-arasu by <i>Sēnabōva</i> Kālīṅgarasa and his children.
	RAICHUR DISTRICT DEVADURGA TALUK					
49	Gabbūr. - Stone buried by the side of the footway leading to Sūgūrēśvarasvāmi temple on the hillock.	Chālukyas of Kalyāṇa	Tribhuvanamalla (Vikramāditya VI)	Chālukya-Vikrama year 9, Raktākshi, Āśvayuja, Puṇṇamē, Lunar Eclipse = 1084 A.D., September 16.	Do.	Refers to the administration of the chief <i>mahā-maṇḍalēśvara</i> Jōyimarasa alias Eḍalēśvara Jōyimarasa over Eḍadore-2000 and Kallakeḷage-500. At the instance of his subordinate Kallappayya, who was the <i>maneverggaḍe-daṇḍanāyaka</i> , the chief granted land to god Śrī Kalidēvasvāmi of the <i>Priya-agrahāra</i> of Gabbūru, for worship, <i>khaṇḍasphuṭita</i> and <i>navakarma</i> . The land was on the bank of a stream near the village Bāḍahalli, situated in Mudagundūru-70, and it was gifted as a <i>sarvvamānya</i> having the benefit of <i>tribhōgābhyanantara-siddhi</i> . Further, it registers a few more grants by some other dignitaries (specified).
	KOPPAL TALUK					
50	Koppaḷa. - Stone lying near the fallen fort. (No. 1).	....	....	Śaka 817, <i>Mahādrīndrēbha</i> = (<i>mahādri+</i> <i>Indra+ibha</i>), Mārggaśira	Do.	Worn out. Seems to refer to the demise of a Jaina <i>paṇḍita</i> (name not clear). A memorial stone was set up probably by a queen of a chieftain. In characters of 9-10th century.
51	Do. Stone No. 2.	....	....	Śaka 909, Sarvvajit, Āśvayuja, ba. 5, Sunday. (Irregular)	Do.	Fragment. Damaged. Records the death of Rambaladēvi (< Rambhalladēvi) wife of Chikkalladēva, who was like the goddess Saraśvatī, well-versed in the "Jaina Śruta".

52	Do. Stone No. 3.	....	....	....	Do.	She was the daughter of Bāsa-bhūpa, a son of the king Chaladaṅka-Gaṅga. Her mother was Kāvaṇabbe.
53	Do. Stone No. 4.	....	....	Śaka 9[26], Krōdhi, Vaiśākha ba. 8, Friday = 1004 A.D., April 14	Do.	Registers the death of the Jain saint Abhayānandi- paṇḍitasēna and recounts the genealogy of his teacher viz. Jayanandi, Māṇikyanandi and Guṇakīrtti who were well- versed in grammar, logic and <i>siddhānta</i> (canons of the religion). In characters of the 10th century A.D.
RAICHUR TALUK						
54	Dēvasugūru. - Stone set up near the Bhāvikaṭṭe in the field belonging to Shri S.C. Mali Patil.	Chālukyas of Kalyāṇa	Jagadēkamalla (Jayasimha III)	Śaka 944, Dundubhi, Chaitra śu. 3, Thursday = 1022 A.D., March 8.	Do.	Records the gift of 12 <i>mattārs</i> of black soil (<i>Kariya- Kai...</i>) to god Saṁkēśvara-dēva by the <i>mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> Chikkadara-Chikkeyarasa for the worship of the god.
55	Do. Pillar set-up near the northern side gate of the temple of Sūgūrēśvarasvāmi.	Vijayanagara	Prauḍha Dēvarāya (Dēvaraya II)	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Damaged, incomplete and worn out. Begins with the obeisance to the god Vīrabhadra. Seems to record the reconstruction (?) of the temple by a certain official named Triyambaka-arasa, son of ...pati parasayya. In characters of the 15th century A.D.
56	Kalmala. - Broken stone set up in front of the Bhōgēśvara temple.	Rāshtrakūṭa	Nityavarshadēva Indra III	.... Chitrabhānu = 921 A.D.	Do.	Damaged. Mutilated. It mentions a Chālukya feudatory (name lost) who is eulogised as <i>mahānanda</i> , <i>samara- janāśraya</i> , <i>vichitrakānta</i> , <i>sukṛitayuga-Rāma</i> , etc.
57	Do. Stone slab kept in the same temple.	Chālukyas of Kalyāṇa	Bhūlōkamalla (Sōmēśvara III)	[1060], Kālayukta, Māgha śu. 2, Thursday = 1139 A.D., January 3	Do.	Damaged. Much worn out. Records probably a grant by a certain Malliṣeṭṭi and others.

B. INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1993-94 - *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	SOUTH KANARA DISTRICT BANTWAL TALUK					
58	Maddha (Kavalapaḍur). - Slab set up in the field of Guṇḍaseṭṭi.	....	....	....	Do.	Damaged and worn out. It mentions the village names Kavalapāḍi and Kaḷambāḍi. In characters of about the 16th century A.D.
59	Panemangalore. - Stone lying by the side of Babbēśvara temple.	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Seems to be a stone erected in the memory of Sēvarāya. In modern characters.
	BELTHANGADI TALUK					
60	Bailaṅgaḍi. - Pillar set up inside the Śāntinātha-basadi.	Baṅga	Vīranarasimha Lakshmappa	Śaka 1533, Virōdhikṛit, Jyēshṭha śu. 11, Sunday = 1611 A.D., May 12.	Do.	Records the renovation of the <i>chaityālaya</i> of Pārśvanāthasvāmi entrusted to <i>pradhāna</i> Kṛishṇa-sēnabō[va] and his son Bhaṇḍarayīśvara-sēnabōva by Vīra-Narasimha Lakshmapparāya and Śaṅkaradēvi, the queen of Baṅgarāja-voḍēya for their merit.
61	Baṅgaḍi. - Bronze image of Bāhubali kept inside the same <i>basadi</i> .	Do.	....	Śaka 1388, Vyaya, Jyēshṭha śu. 5, Thursday. Irregular.	Do.	Records that the bronze image of Bāhubali <i>alias</i> Guṇmaṭanātha was got prepared for the Baṅgavāḍi <i>Halara-basti</i> at the instance of the Jain saint Lalitakīrtidēva by <i>sēnabōva</i> Dēvakkaseṭṭi, so that the merit may accrue to her son named Guṇmaṭa ṣeṭṭi.
62.	Do. - Pedestal of the image of Pārśvanātha, kept inside the same <i>basadi</i>.	....	....	Nandana, Vaiśākha ba. 6, Saturday	Do.	Records the installation of the image of Śrīpañchaparamēśhti by Padumaṇa-ṣeṭṭi, the son-in-law of Chaṅgaṇa-ṣeṭṭi, son of Baṇaṇaṣeṭṭi. In characters of about the 16th century A.D.
63.	Do. - <i>Pīṭha</i> of the bronze image of Padmāvatī kept inside the same <i>basadi</i>.	....	....	....	Do.	Records the gift of the <i>pīṭha</i> and <i>prabhāvalī</i> to the goddess Padmāvatī by Amita Baniya Varddu-ṣeṭṭi, son of Dharmma-ṣeṭṭi.

64	Do. - Bronze image of Vṛishabhanātha in the same <i>basadi</i>.	....	....	....	Do.	States that the bronze image was got prepared by the daughter of Manikeśrī. In characters of the 16th century A.D.
65	Do. - Bronze image of Āditīrthaṅkara in the same <i>basadi</i>.	....	....	Śaka 1548	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the installation of the image of Ādināthadēva.
66	Do. -	....	....	....	Do.	Records the installation of the Jinabimba (Jain image) by the Jinachandradēva-sēta (son of Jīvarāja-sēta). In characters of the 16th century A.D.
67	Belthaṅgaḍi. - Stone fixed into the wall of the Śāntinātha-basadi.	....	....	Śaka 1443, Plava, Māgha ba. 10	Kannaḍa	Seems to record the gift of two arecanut gardens near Uppinagaḍi with the permission of all the Belthaṅgaḍi- <i>[mahājanas]</i> .
68	Do. - Stone set up on the right side entrance of the same <i>basadi</i>.	....	....	....	Do.	Damaged and incomplete. Seems to record a gift of land. In characters of about the 16th century A.D.
MADHYA PRADESH DHAR DISTRICT DHAR TALUK						
69	Dhāra. - Fragments found in the Bhōjaśālā. No. 1	....	....	....	Prākṛit, Nāgarī	Records obeisance to god Śiva. In characters of about the 11th century A.D.
70	Do. - No. 2.	....	....	....	Do.	Mentions Hari in line 20. Do.
71	Do. - No. 3.	....	....	....	Do.	Mentions Hari and Rāvaṇa in line 1 and 3 respectively. Do.
72	Do. - No. 4.	....	....	....	Do.	Records obeisance to god Śi[va] in line 3. Do.
73	Do. - No. 5.	....	....	....	Do.	Worn out. The record is a matrical composition (details not clear). Do.
74	Do. - No. 6.	....	....	....	Do.	Mentions verse Nos. 64, 72, 80, 88 and 96. Do.
75	Do. - No. 7.	....	....	....	Do.	Refers to an arrow (<i>śarah</i>) in line 4. Do.

B. INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1993-94 - *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
76	Do. - No. 8.	....	....	....	Do.	Mentions verse Nos. 32 and 34. Do.
77	Do. - No. 9.	....	....	....	Do.	Mentions verse No. 38. Do.
78	Do. - No. 10.	....	....	....	Do.	Mentions verse Nos. 81, 88, 95 and 10[2]. Do.
79	Do. - No. 11.	....	....	....	Do.	Mentions verse No. 285. Do.
80	Do. - No. 12.	....	....	....	Do.	Mentions <i>kannaḍa</i> four times. Do.
81	Do. - No. 13.	....	....	....	Do.	Mentions <i>mōksha</i> in line 4. Do.
82	Do. - No. 14.	....	....	....	Do.	Refers to a lotus (<i>kamalam</i>). Do.
83	Do. - No. 15.	....	....	....	Do.	Refers to <i>amṛitarasa</i> in line 9. Do.
84	Do. - No. 16.	....	....	....	Do.	Records obeisance to Śiva. Do.
85	Do. - No. 17.	....	....	....	Do.	Mentions verse Nos. 1 and 16. Do.
86	Do. - No. 18.	....	....	....	Do.	Mentions permanent endowment (<i>akkhaya-nīvī</i>). Do.
87	Do. - No. 19.	....	....	....	Do.	Mentions Sarasvatī (Goddess of learning). Do.
88	Do. - No. 20.	....	....	....	Do.	Refers to Kāma <i>praśaṁsā</i> (eulogy of Kāma). Do.
89	Do. - No. 21.	....	....	....	Do.	Refers to [Ja]ṁvudvīpa. Do.
90	Do. - No. 22.	....	....	....	Do.	Damaged. Purport not clear. Do.
91	Do. - No. 23.	....	....	....	Do.	Mentions Dhārā and <i>kannaḍa</i> in lines 13 and 17 respectively.
92	Do. - No. 24.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>iha</i> in line 1. Do.

93	Do. - No. 25.	....	....	....	Do.	Records the eulogy of Kavirāja. Do.
94	Do. - No. 26.	....	....	....	Do.	Damaged. Purport not clear. Do.
95	Do. - No. 27.	....	....	....	Do.	Mentions verse No. 7. Do.
96	Do. - No. 28.	....	....	....	Do.	Damaged. Purport not clear. Do.
97	Do. - No. 29.	....	....	....	Do.	Mentions verse No. 68. Do.
98	Do. - No. 30.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>kusuma</i> in line 1. Do.
99	Do. - No. 31.	....	....	....	Do.	Mentions verse No. 22. Do.
100	Do. - No. 32.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: ... <i>anna</i> in line 1. Do.
101	Do. - No. 33.	....	....	....	Do.	Mentions verse Nos. 41, 44 and 47. Do.
102	Do. - No. 34.	....	....	....	Do.	Mentions verse No. 8. Do.
103	Do. - No. 35.	....	....	....	Do.	Mentions verse No. 226. Do.
104	Do. - No. 36.	....	....	....	Do.	Mentions verse No. 141. Do.
105	Do. - No. 37.	....	....	....	Do.	Refers to a lotus (<i>kamalam</i>) and Ajaisiḥa in lines 1 and 4 respectively. Do.
106	Do. - No. 38.	....	....	....	Do.	Mentions verse No. 27. Do.
107	Do. - No. 39.	....	....	....	Do.	Refers to Kālindī. Do.
108	Do. - No. 40.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>duchochhuhu.</i> in line 1. Do.
109	Do. - No. 41.	....	....	....	Do.	Refers to Chamḍī (an epithet of Durgā). Do.
110	Do. - No. 42.	....	....	....	Do.	Damaged. Purport not clear. Do.
111	Do. - No. 43.	....	....	....	Do.	Mentions verse No. 317. Do.

B. INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1993-94 - *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
112	Do. - No. 44.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>savataṁda</i> . Do.
113	Do. - No. 45.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: (line 1) (line 2) <i>ha naya bhāri[āgālā]</i> . Do.
114	Do. - No. 46.	....	....	....	Do.	Damaged. Purport not clear. Do.
115	Do. - No. 47.	....	....	....	Do.	Mentions verse Nos. 95 and 102. Do.
116	Do. - No. 48.	....	....	....	Do.	Seems to refer to <i>annan</i> in line 5. Do.
117	Do. - No. 49.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>ssavigayana vihisurattadana</i> in line 1. Do.
118	Do. - No. 50.	....	....	....	Do.	Damaged. Begins with the words " <i>mīva uṇa kamala</i> " etc. Do.
119	Do. - No. 51.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>ttaṇamāṇē</i> in line 1 and <i>majhē</i> . . in line 2. Do.
120	Do. - No. 52.	....	....	....	Do.	Damaged. Purport not clear. Do.
121	Do. - No. 53.	....	....	....	Do.	Do.
122	Do. - No. 54.	....	....	....	Do.	Appears to refer to <i>bhuvanaṇ</i> in line 5. Do.
123	Do. - No. 55.	....	....	....	Do.	Mentions verse No. 196. Do.
124	Do. - No. 56.	....	....	....	Do.	Records obeisance to some deity. Do.
125	Do. - No. 57.	....	....	....	Do.	Appears to refer to Dhārā in line 2. Do.
126	Do. - No. 58.	....	....	....	Do.	Mentions verse No. 231. Do.
GUNA DISTRICT CHANDERI TAHSIL						
127	Bākalapura. - <i>Satī</i> stone fixed in the ground.	....	....	Vikrama 1523, Āshāḍha śu. 2.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Damaged. Seems to record the committing of <i>Satī</i> .

128	Būḍhī Chandērī. - Pedestal of the colossal standing Jaina image in the temple.	....	....	....	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī	Reads: <i>Śrī-[Ja]saskara</i> . In the centre of the pedestal there is the <i>lāñchhana viz.</i> , the figure of the goat, probably indicating that the image is of Kunthunātha. In characters of about the 11th century A.D.
129	Do. A stone slab lying midst the debris of Jaina temple.	....	....	....	Do.	Mentions Būḍhī-Chandērī as the capital of king Śiśupāla probably the mythological hero and the progenitor of the Chēdi (Kalachuri) dynasty. In late characters.
130	Do. - Pedestal of a broken image lying loose in the <i>chauki</i>.	....	....	....	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Worn out. Purport not clear. In characters of about the 17th century A.D.
131	Chandērī. - Fragment of a stone slab kept in the sculpture-shed. Findspot: Būḍhī Chandērī, Chanderi Tahsil, Guna District.	....	....	....	Prākṛit, Nāgarī	Reads: <i>chāyāssa</i> in line 1. In characters of about the 12th century.
132	Do. - Pedestal of a broken stone-image kept in the same shed. Findspot: Do.	....	....	Vikrama 144[5]	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Damaged and worn out. Mentions Bhaṭṭāraka [Yaśa]kīrti belonging to Mūla-saṅgha. In the centre of the pedestal there is a <i>svastika</i> which is the <i>lāñchhana</i> of Śītanātha-tīrthānkara.
133	Do. Another pedestal of a broken stone Jaina image kept in the same shed. Findspot: Chanderi, Chanderi Tahsil, Guna district.	....	....	Vikrama 1513 Chaitra śu. 6.	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī	Records that the image was caused to be made and was consecrated.
134	Do. The third pedestal of broken Jaina image kept in the same shed. Findspot: Do.	....	....	Vikrama 155[1]	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Damaged and worn out. Appears to record the consecration of the image.
135	Do. Satī-stone fixed in the <i>garbhagriha</i> of Śrī Digambara Jaina Chaubīsī Baḍā Mandira. Findspot: Do.	....	....	Vikrama 1357, Āśvina śu. 4, Saturday = 1300 A.D., September 17, f.d.t. 10	Local dialect mixed with Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the committing of <i>sahagamana</i> by Bhrāmīni

B. INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1993-94 - *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
136	Do. Right pillar of the <i>pañchāyatī vēdī</i>.	....	....	Vikrama 1857, Śaka 1722, Phālguna śu. 6, Wednesday = 1801 A.D., February 18	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī	Records the construction of the <i>vēdī</i> (an altar or a raised seat) in Chamdrapurī (i.e. Chandērī) under the orders of Śrī Vēdaka. In embossed characters.
137	Do. A <i>satī</i> -stone fixed in a platform built in the premises of P.W.D. Guest-House.	....	....	Vikrama 1485, Śaka 1350, Jyēshtha ba. 14, Thursday = 1428 A.D., June 10	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Records the committing of <i>sahagamana</i> .
138	Do. Another <i>satī</i> stone in the same place.	....	....	Vikrama ..66	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī	Records the committing of <i>satī</i> probably by Kasanarī and construction of (the memorial for her). In characters of about the 15th century A.D.
139	Gōdhana. - <i>Satī</i> stone fixed in a field belonging to śrī Harasingh.	....	....	Vikrama 1672, Māgha ba. 1	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Worn out. Appears to record the committing of <i>satī</i> .
140	Halanapura. - A stone slab fixed in the western wall of the Machalāpura- <i>bāvalī</i>.	....	....	Vikrama 1552, [Vaiśākha?] śu. 7, Sunday, Punarvasu	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the construction of a step-well (<i>vāpī</i>).
141	Do. Another stone slab fixed in the eastern wall of the same <i>bāvalī</i>.	....	....	Vikrama [15]52, Jyēshtha	Do.	Worn out. Purport not clear.
142	Hasārī. - <i>Satī</i> stone fixed in the ground near the Sōna- <i>bāvalī</i>	....	....	Vikrama [1631]	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Worn out. Appears to record the performance of <i>sahagamana</i> by a person (name lost).
143	Do. Pillar in the Śiva shrine.	....	....	Vikrama 1730, Chaitra ba. 14	Do.	Refers to expenditure of a sum of rupees one hundred seventy two and paise fifty probably towards the construction of Śiva shrine.

144	Khairā. - A <i>satī</i> stone fixed in the ground near the Rāma-Jānakī <i>mandir</i>.	....	....	(1) Vikrama 1723, Śrāvaṇa ba. 3, Monday = 1666 A.D., August 7, f.d.t. .84 (2) Vikrama 1726, Jyēshtha ba. 10	Do.	Records the Committing of <i>satī</i> by a person (name not clear).
145	Do. Another <i>satī</i> stone lying loose in a field belonging to Sri Komal.	....	....	Vikrama 1807, Chaitra ba. . Saturday	Do.	Appears to record the commission of <i>satī</i> by Hīrādē.
146	Mālanakhō. - Pedestal of an image of Gaṇēśa near the Śiva temple.	....	....	Vikrama 1791, [Māgha] ba. 1	Do.	Records the consecration of the image.
147	Prāṇapura. - <i>Satī</i> stone fixed in the ground in the <i>ghāṭī</i>.	....	....	Vikrama 1521, Āshāḍha ba. 5, Friday = 1465 A.D., July 13, f.d.t. .07	Do.	Records the performance of <i>sahagamana</i> by a person (name not clear).
148	Do. <i>Satī</i> stone fixed in the ground near the Aṅgada- <i>talaiyā</i> in the <i>ghāṭī</i>.	....	....	Vikrama [1521]	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī	Worn out. Appears to record the commission of <i>satī</i> (details lost).
149	Do. Another <i>satī</i> stone fixed in the ground near the same <i>talaiyā</i>.	....	....	Vikrama 1530, Vaiśākha śu. 13, Saturday, Uttara- Phālguna = 1473 A.D., April 11, f.d.t. . 09	Do.	Seems to record the performance of <i>satī</i> . Do.
150	Do. The third <i>satī</i> -stone fixed in the ground near the same <i>talaiyā</i>.	....	....	Vikrama [1796]	Do.	Appears to record the performance of <i>satī</i> . Do.
151	Do. <i>Satī</i> -stone fixed in the ground near the Jhalāvarī- <i>bāvalī</i>.	....	....	Vikrama 1540, Śrāvaṇa ba. 13, Friday = 1483 A.D., August 1	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Do.
152	Another <i>satī</i> -stone lying loose near the same <i>bāvalī</i>.	....	....	.....	Do.	Damaged and worn out. Appears to record the performance of <i>satī</i> (details lost). In characters of about the 16th century A.D.

B. INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1993-94 - Contd.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
153	Do. A stone slab fixed into the western wall of Janājana- <i>bāvalī</i>.	....	....	Vikrama 1543, Śaka 1408, Śrāvaṇa śu. 5, Thursday = 1486 A.D., July 6	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the construction of the step-well by Kṛishṇadāsa.
154	Do. <i>Satī</i> -stone fixed on a platform near the Hanumān temple in the <i>ghāṭī</i>.	....	....	Vikrama 1611, Māgha śu. 11, Tuesday = 1554 A.D., February 13	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Records the performance of <i>satī</i> probably by Rūpā.
155	Do. Another <i>satī</i> -stone fixed on another platform near the same temple.	....	....	Vikrama 1686, Śrāvaṇa ba. 3, Tuesday = 1629 A.D., July 28.	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī	Begins with the obeisance to Gaṇēsa (Gaṇēśa) and appears to record the commission of <i>satī</i> probably by Valaśrī in Chamdrapura (i.e. Chandēri).
156	Do. Raktēra-rock near the Bhīmasēna-guhā.	....	....	Vikrama 1555, Phālguṇa śu. 2, Friday, Rēvatī = 1498 A.D., February 23	Do.	Records that the footprint (<i>pādukā</i>) of Viśālarāja was caused to be made by Mutirāja (at the place).
157	Do. Pedestal of the colossal seated male image sculptured in rock near the same <i>guhā</i>.	....	....	Vikrama 1675, Āshāḍha ba. Saturday	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Records the making of the image. Mentions <i>pari</i> . Vihārī of Luhāra- <i>vaṃsa</i> as <i>kārigara</i> from Piparōdha.
158	Simhapura-Chāldā. - Stone slab fixed into the southern wall of the Rājamatī- <i>bāvalī</i>.	....	....	Vikrama 1535, Śiśira <i>ritu</i> , Māgha śu. 5, Thursday = 1479 A.D., January 28	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī	Records the construction of a step-well (<i>vāpikā</i>).
159	Do. Another stone slab fixed into the northern wall of the same <i>bāvalī</i>	....	....	....	Do.	Badly damaged. Mentions Jambūdvīpa in line 23. In characters of about the 15th century A.D.

160	Do. Thūvōna. - Pedestal of Jaina image in the Jaina temple. Inscription No. 1.	....	....	Vikrama 1652, Vaiśākha śu. 5, Sunday = 1565 A.D., May 4	Do.	Worn out. Gives the genealogy of a line of Jaina pontiffs belonging to Mūla- <i>saṃgha</i> and Kuṃḍakuṃḍāchāry- <i>ānvaya</i> from <i>Bhaṭṭāraka</i> Yaśakīrtti. His disciple was <i>Bhaṭṭāraka</i> ....kīrti. Other details are not clear.
161	Do. Inscription No. 2.	....	....	....	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Mentions Lalita[kīrti], <i>sā[dhu]</i> Kīratide[va] and names of other persons. In characters of about the 16th century.
162	Do. Inscription No. 3.	....	....	....	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī	Worn out. Mentions <i>saṃgha</i> in line 5. Do.
163	Do. Pedestals of Jaina image in another the Jaina temple No. 1.	....	....	Vikrama 1668, Māgha śu. 4, Friday = 1612 A.D., January, f.d.t. .95	Do.	Records the consecration of the image by Dujaivāi. Mentions <i>Bhaṭṭāraka</i> Mahēndrakī[rī] belonging to Mūla- <i>saṃgha</i> , Valātkāra- <i>gaṇa</i> , Sarasvatī- <i>gachha</i> and Kuṃḍakuṃḍāchāry- <i>ānvaya</i> .
164	Do. No. 2.	....	....	Vikrama 1671, Vaiśākha śu. 7, Monday = 1615 A.D., April 24, f.d.t. .20	Do.	Begins with the obeisance to Pārśva-prabhu and gives the genealogy of a line of Jaina pontiffs belonging to Mūla- <i>saṃgha</i> , Śāradā- <i>gachha</i> , Valātkāra- <i>gaṇa</i> , Kuṃḍakuṃḍ- <i>ānvaya</i> , mentioning the names of <i>Bhaṭṭāraka</i> Tribhuvanakīrtti, <i>Bhaṭṭāraka</i> Sahasrakīrtti <i>Bhaṭṭāraka</i> Padmanamdi, <i>Bhaṭṭāraka</i> Yaśakīrtti <i>Bhaṭṭāraka</i> Lalitakīrtti and <i>Bhaṭṭāraka</i> Dharmakīrtti in succession and records the perpetual obeisance of <i>sādhū</i> [Saraṇa] belonging to Paravār- <i>ānvaya</i> and Gōhila-gōtra, his wife Nisā, their son, <i>saṃghapati</i> Bhavānīdā[sa], Dhanha, his wife Yaśāmatī, Sahasamala, his wife Sōbhā, Vijayarāja, his wife Lājē, Raghōtaramala, his mother Kēsariḍē and his wife Ghōshā, Chaturmani and his wife Pratīpadē during the reign of Rāu Manōharadāsa. The <i>kārigara</i> was Bhavānī.
165	Do. No. 3.	....	....	Do.	Do.	Begins with the obeisance to Chamdraprabha. Gives the genealogy of a line of Jaina pontiffs belonging to Mūla- <i>saṃgha</i> , Valātkāra- <i>gaṇa</i> , [Vā]gachha and Kuṃḍakuṃḍāchāry- <i>ānvaya</i> beginning with <i>Bhaṭṭāraka</i> Tribhuvanakīrtti, his successor <i>Bhaṭṭāraka</i> Sahasrakīrtti, his successor <i>Bhaṭṭāraka</i> Padmanamdi, his successor <i>Bhaṭṭāraka</i> Yaśakīrtti, his successor <i>Bhaṭṭāraka</i> Lalitakīrttideva and his successor <i>Bhaṭṭāraka</i> Dharmakīrtti

B. INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1993-94 - Contd.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
						and records the consecration of the image of probably Chandraprabha and perpetual obeisance of <i>sādhu Thakura</i> Bhamagari, his son <i>sadhu</i> [Acha]la, the latter's wife Sigāradē and their sons Dharmachakravartti and Lalitakirttidēva and of other persons. On the pedestal there is the <i>lāñchhana</i> viz., the figure of a moon.
166	Do. No. 4.	....	....	Vikrama 1671, Vaiśākha	Do.	Mentions Nakulidarabhāyijī, Bhavānī and the latter's wife Rāmōsrī.
167	Do. No. 5.	....	....	Vikrama 1671, Vaiśākha śu. 5, Monday. Irregular	Do.	Mentions <i>Bha.</i> [Lalita]kīrttidēva, <i>Bha.</i> Dharmmakīrtti, <i>Sādhu</i> [Bhava]dāsa and other persons
168	Do. No. 6.	....	....	Vikrama 1672 (expired), Vaiśākha śu. 5, Sunday = 1615 A.D., April 23	Do.	Mentions <i>Bhaṭṭāraka</i> Vimalakīrtti.
169	Do. No. 7.	....	....	Do.	Do.	Worn out. Gives the genealogy of a line of Jaina pontiffs belonging to Mūla-saṃgha and Kuṃḍakuṃḍāchāry-ānvaya, mentioning the names of <i>Bhaṭṭāraka</i> Yaśakīrtti, <i>Bhaṭṭāraka</i> Lalitakīrtti and <i>Bhaṭṭāraka</i> Dharmakīrtti in succession and records the perpetual obeisance of <i>Sādhu</i> [Prīthu] belonging to Pōrapaṭṭa-jñāti, his wife Gauri, their son Achala, Achala's wife Siṃgārdē and of other persons. Further records that the image was caused to be made.
170	Do. No. 8.	....	....	Do.	Do.	Mentions <i>Bha.</i> Lalitakīrttidēva belonging to Mūla-saṃgha, Balātkāra-gaṇa, Sarasvatī-gachha and Kuṃḍakuṃḍāchāry-ānvaya, <i>Bha.</i> Dharmakīrttidēva and several other persons. Records perpetual obeisance of Lālamānī, her son <i>pari.</i> Damana, the latter's wife Amarāvātī, Bhugan and his wife Sadvimatī and of other persons and consecration of the

171	Do. No. 9.	....	....	Vikrama 1694, Vaiśākha śu., 1 Saturday = 1637 A.D., April 15	Do.	image probably by Kanhaī. In the centre of the pedestal there is the <i>lāñchhana viz.</i> , the figure of a horse probably indicating that the image is of Sambhavanātha-tīrthankara.
172	Do. No. 10.	....	....	Vikrama 1855, Māgha śu. 5	Do.	Records the consecration of the image and mentions Lalitakīrtti, <i>Bha.</i> Dharmakīrtti and Jagataakīrtti. In the centre of the pedestal there is the <i>lāñchhana viz.</i> , indicating that the image is of Śantinātha.
173	Do. No. 11.	....	....	Vikrama 1855, Vaiśākha	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Worn out. Records the making of the image and mentions <i>Bhaṭṭāraka</i> Mahēndrakīrtti belonging to Kumdakumdachāry- <i>ānvaya</i> .
174	Do. No. 12.	....	....	....	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī	Worn out. Purport not clear. In the centre of the pedestal there is the <i>lāñchhana viz.</i> , the figure of a moon indicating that the image is of Chandraprabha-tīrthankara.
175	Do. No. 13.	....	....	....	Do.	Records the perpetual obeisance of <i>Bhaṭṭāraka</i> Lalitakīrtti. In characters of about the 17th century.
176	Do. No. 14.	....	....	Vikrama 1864, Vaiśākha śu. 15, Thursday = 1807 A.D., May 21	Do.	Worn out. Purport not clear. Do.
177	Do. No. 15.	....	....	Vikrama 1871	Do.	Records probably the making of the image and mentions <i>Bhaṭṭāraka</i> Mahēndrakīrtti belonging to Mūla- <i>saṃgha</i> , Balātkāra- <i>gapa</i> , Sarasvatī- <i>gachha</i> and Kumdakumdachāry- <i>ānvaya</i> .
178	Do. No. 16.	....	<i>Mahārājādhirāja Mahārāja Daulatarāu Alijā Vadādura</i>	Vikrama 1873, Vaiśākha śu. 3, Tuesday = 1816 A.D., April 30	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Worn out. Appears to record the obeisance by Gaṇēsajī. In the centre of the pedestal there is the <i>lāñchhana viz.</i> , the figure of a moon indicating that the image is of Chandraprabha.
					Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī	Records the perpetual obeisance of <i>Chaudharī</i> Savāi <i>Rājadhara</i> Hardēsāha, Chaudharī Phatē-sīghaju Vōharā, Kamalī, who was the wife of Savāsīgha belonging to Sharmḍēlavāra- <i>vaṃsa</i> , Vajja- <i>gōtra</i> , during the time of the ruler. In the centre of the pedestal there is the <i>lāñchhana</i>

B. INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1993-94 - *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
						<i>viz.</i> , the figure of a bull indicating that the image is of Ādinātha-īrthanāka.
179	Do. No. 17.	....	....	Vikrama 1880, Śaka 1745	Do.	Worn out. Mentions Daulatarāuji, Mahākaumāra, Kuara Lachhamanasigha and such other names. In the centre of the pedestal there is the <i>lāñchhana viz.</i> , the figure of a snake indicating that the image is of Pārśvanātha.
180	Do. No. 18.	....	....	Vikrama 1903, Śaka 1755	Local dialect, Nāgarī	In embossed characters. Seems to record the obeisance. In the centre of the pedestal there is the <i>lāñchhana viz.</i> , the figure of a moon indicating that the image is of Chandraprabha.
181	Do. No. 19.	....	....	Vikrama 1903, Śaka 1755, Māgha śu. 5	Do.	Incomplete. On the pedestal there is the <i>lāñchhana viz.</i> , the figure of a bull indicating that the image is of Ādinātha.
182	Do. No. 20.	....	....	Do.	Do.	Incomplete.
183	Do. No. 21.	....	....	Vikrama 1923, Vaiśākha śu. 13, Friday = 1866 A.D., April 27	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī	Records the consecration of the image by Nauvāvai. In the centre of the pedestal there is the <i>lāñchhana viz.</i> , the figure of a moon indicating that the image is of Chandraprabha.
184	Do. No. 22.	....	....	Do.	Do.	Records the consecration of the image by ..chadai. In the centre of the pedestal there is the <i>lāñchhana viz.</i> , the figure of a snake probably indicating that the image is of Pārśvanātha.
185	Do. No. 23.	....	....	Do.	Do.	Records the consecration of the image by Mōdī Thōvana.
186	Do. No. 24.	....	....	Do.	Do.	Records the consecration of the image by Mōdī [Ka]lama.

						In the centre of the pedestal there is the figure of a lion probably indicating that the image is of <i>Mahāvīra</i> .
187	Do. No. 25.	....	....	Do.	Do.	Records the consecration of the image by <i>Chaudharī</i> Sihāī Rāmachand. In the centre of the pedestal there is the <i>lāñchhana</i> viz., the figure of a deer indicating that the image is of Śāntinātha.
188	Do. No. 26.	....	....	Do.	Do.	Records the consecration of the image by Amarāvaī, resident of Chandēri.
189	Do. Stone slab fixed in the lintel of a door in the Jaina shrine.	....	....	1) Vikrama [16..], 2) Vikrama 1687, Śrāvana	Do.	Worn out. Records the consecration of probably some image in the shrine and mentions <i>Bhaṭṭāraka</i> Tribhuvanakīrtidēva, Yaśakīrtidēva and others.
VIDISA DISTRICT VIDISA TAHSIL						
190	Vidiśa. - Vijaya-mandir located at Bījamaṇḍal at the outskirts of the city.	....	....	Vikrama 1120, Pausha ba.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the date only.
191	Do.	....	....	Vikrama 1216, Pausha śu. 1.	Do.	Refers to a person (name not mentioned) who was probably appointed as <i>kōshṭhakāra</i> (royal treasurer) during Uttarānayana (Uttarāyaṇa).
192	Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Samitra pāla lōkula Nyāpāre</i> . In characters of 12th century A.D.
193	Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Records the obeisance of <i>Thākura</i> Machhava, son of <i>Tripāthī</i> Jaya-śarman. Do.
194	Do.	....	Ratnasimha	....	Do.	Records the perpetual obeisance <i>Rājā</i> Ratnasimha. Do.
195	Do.	....	Do.	....	Do.	Records the perpetual obeisance <i>Rājā</i> Ratnasimha, of Gauḍa family, who was renowned for his greatness.

B. INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1993-94 - Contd.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
196	Do. Below the above No. 195	....	....	....	Do.	Records that the <i>Jōgī</i> Gōkama-dēva, is the ardent worshipper of the goddess (dēvī). Mentions Sangrāma Simha and <i>Gōgi Pīma</i> . In characters of about 12th century A.D.
196(a)	Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Nārāya[ya] Śrī</i> . Do.
197	Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Laīra ra[shī]dra</i> . Do.
198	Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Peeled off and damaged. Purport not clear. Do.
299	Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Records the perpetual obeisance of <i>Rāka (Rājā)</i> Ratnasimha. Do.
200	Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Purport not clear. Do.
201	Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Do.
202	Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Si Malālāki</i> . Do.
<p align="center">TAMIL NADU ANNA DISTRICT Dindigal Taluk</p>						
203	Avilippaṭṭi. - On a stone slab kept near Māriamman temple	....	....	....	Tamil	Damaged. Records the building of a temple for the deity Piḍāri by one Vēlālan in his village Kīlārrūr, and gift of 4 <i>mā</i> of land to some god which was entrusted to Vīrarājēndra-bhaṭṭaṇ who in turn gave the land to Sundarapāṇḍya-pallivēlāṇa for cultivating and providing for the maintenance and offerings in the temple. In characters of about the 16th century A.D.
204	Do. - On a stone slab kept in a field called <i>Aḷagaṇ kollai</i> near the village.	....	....	....	Do.	Badly damaged. Seems to register a gift of land. Do.

205	Mēttukkadaḷi. - On a rock called situated to the south of the village.	....	....	....	Do.	Seems to record the construction of mountain-pool (<i>sunai</i>) called as <i>Uppakkulam</i> on the rock for the use of horses by a person named Śrī-Raṅgan Ānanda Nārāyaṇan. Do.
206	Pāḍi. - On rock in the village.	....	....	....	Do.	Badly damaged. Seems to register a gift of land to a temple by one Sundarapāṇḍiyan. The land was entrusted to the <i>dēvakanmigaḷ</i> in the same temple. Do.
NATTAM TALUK						
207	Kōvilapaṭṭi. - On a stone slab erected before the Kailāsanātha temple.	Nāyaka of Madurai	Rā. Muttuliṅga-nāyakar	Śaka 1711, [Kali] 4810, Virōdhi, Aipaśi, Saturday = (Irregular)	Do.	Records the gift of <i>nañjey</i> , <i>puñjey</i> land located in and around Dāḍaṇ-kuḷam, a hamlet of Pāvilaṇ Sillappaṇāyakkapaṭṭi to a temple by Rā. Mthuttuliṅga-nāyakar, the son of Kumāraliṅga-nāyakar.
208	Do. - On a stone slab kept on the top of <i>nīrmaṭṭakkal</i> in the tank near Ayyanār-kōyil.	....	....	....	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu	Incomplete. Seems to refer to Teṇṇevan. In characters of the 9th century A.D.
209	Nattam. - On a stone fixed into the compound wall of Periya-paḷḷivāsal.	Pāṇḍya	Śrī Vallabha	Year 10	Do.	Incomplete. Refers to the installation of the goddess Paḷḷiyaṇai-nāchīyār in the Śiva temple (name lost) by the vaṇika-grāmatṭār, (a group of merchants') village as Kodumbālūr. In characters of the 12th century A.D.
210	Ūrālippaṭṭi. - On a stone slab kept in front of the <i>maṇḍapam</i> of Liṅgappa-nāyakar.	Nāyaka	Kumāra-liṅga nāyakar	Śaka 1703, Kali 4882, Plava, Monday	Do.	Records the gift of <i>nañjey</i> and <i>puñjey</i> land located within the boundary of 11 <i>sūlakkaḷ</i> excluding the <i>dēvadāna</i> land by Kumāraliṅga-nāyakar, belonging to Yādava gōtra, for the maintenance of the <i>chhatram</i> established in memory of his parents, Erudada lingam and Dadammāl.
NILAKKOTTAI TALUK						
211	Ammāi-anaickanūr. - On a pillar in the <i>nukha-maṇḍapa</i> (North) of Kādali Narasiṅgapperumāl kōyil.	.....	....	....	Tamil	Refers to the gift of the pillar erected on the northern side of <i>mukhamāṇḍapa</i> (in the temple) by one Āvatti and to his obeisance to the god. In characters of the 16th century A.D.

B. INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1993-94 - Contd.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
212	Do. South wall of the same <i>mukha-maṇḍapa</i>.	....	....	....	Do.	Beginning lost. Seems to register the gift of land as <i>dēvadāna iṭaiyili</i> as per the orders of one Malavarāyar, probably a minister of the Pāṇḍya king. At the end of this record the signatory Chōḷa Dēvarājan is mentioned. In piece No. II the revenue officials such as <i>puravuvartiṇaiikkaḷanāyakam</i> Miḷalai-chchampil-nāṭṭu Mēlangudi kiḷavan and Vijayālaiya nallūr-araiyaṇ are mentioned. In characters of the 14th century A.D.
213	Do. On the door-jamb of the <i>ardha-maṇḍapa</i> in the same temple.	....	....	....	Do.	States that the door-jamb was set up by Purattiyarāvāda Rājan. In characters of the 17th century A.D.
214	Do. South wall of the <i>ardha-maṇḍapa</i>.	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Seems to refer to a person involved in a fight with his dagger entering the [Muḍi*-koṇḍa]-chōḷapura-maṇḍapa. In characters of the 13th century A.D.
215	Do. - On the same wall.	....	....	....	Do.	Damaged. Seems to register the gift of land as <i>dēvadāna</i> . Mentions, names of the signatories the <i>kiḷān</i> of Miḷalai-kkūṭṭam and Aḷagiyamaṇavāḷaṇ <i>alias</i> Kāliṅgarāyan at the end. In characters of the 14th century A.D.
	VADAMADURAI TALUK					
216	Vaḍamadurai. - <i>Adhiṣṭhāna</i> of the <i>mukha-maṇḍapa</i> in the Soundararājaperumāl temple.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Mentions the signatories <i>purōhitan</i> Ēkāmbaram and Appan-pillai. Do.
	CHINGLEPUT M.G.R. DISTRICT CHINGLEPUT TALUK					
217	Mahābalipuram. - On a circular stone unearthed on the southern	Pallava	[Rājasimha I]	....	Sanskrit, Pallava-Grantha	Mentions the epithets of the Pallava king Rājasimha, <i>Narēndrasimha</i> , <i>Mahēśvara-chūḍāmaṇi</i> , <i>Śrī-Rājasimha</i> ,

	side of the shore temple.					<i>Kshatrasirinha</i> etc. In characters of 8th century A.D.
	KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT KALKULAM TALUK					
218	Padmanābhapuram. - Loose stone preserved in the Palace Museum.	Chōḷa	[Kulōttuṅga I]	....	Tamil	Damaged. Begins with the eulogy <i>Pugaḷmādu virumba</i> etc. of the king and refers to the gift of a perpetual lamp to a temple by an individual named Araiyan Mūvāyirattoruvaṇ <i>alias</i> Kurukulārāyan for the merit of the king. In characters of the 11th century A.D.
219	Do. Another stone slab.	Do.	....	Year 31	Do.	Do. Refers to the gift of money (<i>kāṣu</i>) and paddy entrusted to the <i>ūrār</i> of Maṇaṅkuḍi by the chetṭi-erumakkaḷ for worship and other activities in the temple of Rājarāja-īśvara-ḍaiyār. In characters of about the 12th century A.D.
220	Do. Do.	....	....	Year 18	Do.	Do. Mentions Tirukkōṭṭāru in Nāñjil-nāḍu, a subdivision of Rājarāja-vaḷa-nāḍu. In characters of about 13th century A.D.
221	Do. Do.	Nayakas of Madurai	Maṅgammāl	Śaka 1619, [Arpaṣi], pūrvapaksha tudigai, Hastam = 1697 A.D.	Do.	Refers to the gift of a well, called as Maṅgammāl-kiṇaṇu (Published in <i>T.A.S.</i> Vol. V, No. 70, pp. 209-210).
222	Do. Do.	....	....	Kollam 631, Chittirai, pūrvapaksha	Do.	Badly damaged. Probably refers to a gift of land to Arasaḍippillaiyār at Nayaṇārkuṇichchi.
223	Do. Do.	Travancore chiefs	Rāmavarma-ciravāy-mūttavar	Kollam 798, Arpaṣi-7, Karkaṭaka	Do.	Do. Seems to refer to the gift of Tirukha by the king to Tampi Śrī-Padmanābhan of Ponnāyikkuḍi in Tenkāri-nāḍu. (<i>Topographical list of T.A.S.</i> No. 20)
224	Do. Do.	Kollam 644, Chittirai	Do.	Damaged. Mentions Bālūr in Bālūr-dēśam. Seem to refers to a gift of land to god Kalichaṇḍēśvara-Mahādēva.

B. INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1993-94 - Contd.

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
225	Do. Do.	Travancore Chiefs	Chiravāy Tambi Ravi	Kollam 840, Māsi-4	Do.	Refers to the gift of money (<i>paṇam</i>) and land to <i>āchārya-piḷḷaiyār</i> and to god Kailāyanāthar for worship and offerings, during <i>pāṅguṇi-uttiram</i> , <i>āṇi-ttirunāl</i> (festivals) etc. The boundaries of the gifted land are given.
226	Do. Do.	....	....	Kollam 674, Pañchami	Do.	Badly damaged. Seems to record a gift of land.
227	Do. Do.	....	....	Kollam 682, Saturday	Do.	Do. Refers to the <i>añjinān-puga-liḍam</i> and Jayatunṅanaḍu. Do.
228	Do. Do.	....	....	Kollam 708, Mārgaḷi 21	Do.	Refers to the gift of paddy for festival and daily worship in the temple of Kumāri Bhagavati-Nāchchiyār.
229	Do. Do.	....	....	Kollam 733, Puṇarvasu	Do.	Records certain gifts by Ambalavaṇ of Velippāḍagam to the temple at Naiṇār-kuṇichchi towards maintenance and repairs.
230	Do. Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Damaged. Refers to the village Kāvira Kēraḷa-nallūr as <i>añjinān-puga-liḍam</i> . In modern characters.
231	Do. Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Seems to refer to a gift of land. Do.
232	Do. Do.	....	....	Kollam 806, Mārgaḷi	Do.	Do. Purport not clear.
233	Do. Do.	....	....	Kollam 865, Tai	Do.	Refers to the gift of land at Perumālkuḷam in Rājarāja-tenṇāḍu as <i>brahmadēya</i> . Do.
234	Do. Do.	Śaka 1637, Kollam 891, Āvaṇi	Do.	Refers to the gift of land to the temple of Pāpānkōṭṭu-ambalam. Do.

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235	Do. Do.	Śaka 1704, Kollam 957, Dhanus	Do.	Purport not clear. Mentions Kaviyanallūr, Mēchchēri, Madi, Madikkuṭṭi. Do.
236	Do. Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Damaged. Mentions Dēvakaraṇai hill. Do.
237	Do. Do.	....	....	Kollam, Vaikāśi	Do.	Refers to the naming of a street occupied by the mercantile community, padinen viśhaiyattār as Chenbaga-Rāman street and mentions the town Tirunelvēli. Do.
238	Do. Do.	....	....	Śaka 1604, Kollam 873; Pūrva Mṛigaśīrṣa	Do.	Refers to the gift of land at the instance of Ādimāmuṇivar hailing from Cheṅgulaṅkarai in Nāgarkōyil <i>alias</i> Muḍi- koṇḍa-Chōḷapuram by the <i>ūr</i> and <i>ūrār</i> to the <i>maṭha</i> of Pañchavaṇ kāṭṭu-kālai. In characters of about 17th century A.D.
239	Do. Do.	....	....	Śaka 1586, Kollam 839, Āṇi, Uttirattādi	Do.	Refers to the gift of land at Nagaṛaik-kuḷam in Paraikuḍi to the goddess Kumāri-Bhagavati-amman by Tirumalai- Koḷunda-piḷḷai for the merit of Chokkanātha-nāyakkar and Vaḍalaiyappa-piḷḷai. Do.
240	Do. Do.	....	....	Kollam 834, Chittirai, Thursday	Do.	Damaged. Refers to the gift of money (<i>paṇam</i>) for the maintenance of a lamp by Iṅchama-Kuṭṭi of Āvaḷḷivīḍu. Do.
241	Do. Do.	....	....	Kollam 837 Āṇi Svāti	Do.	Refers to the sale of <i>kāṇi</i> land at Maṇakkarai the boundaries of which are specified for the supply of lime and salt to the temple of Śiva-rudra-aṅṇīśvaram. Do.
242	Do. Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Damaged. Probably records gift of land. Mentions Puḍukkaḍai and Umai-orubhāgan-maḍam. Do.
243	Do. Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Damaged. Probably records a gift of land to the temple of Śivagiri- Mahādēvar at Iraṇaśiṅganallūr. Do.
244	Do. Do.	....	....	Kollam 670	Do.	Do. Seems to refer to gift for <i>Aṇṇiṇānapuraliḍam</i> . Do.
245	Do. Do.	....	....	Kollam ...	Do.	Do. Purport not clear.

B. INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1993-94 - Contd.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
246	Do. Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Seems to refer to some gift to goddess Piḍāri for daily worship. Do.
247	Do. Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Contains a portion of a <i>praśasti</i> of Śrī Baramārtāṇḍa who probably ruled over Kerala. Refers to the gift of land for worship in the temple of Ālvār of Tirivikramapura by Ravimakkuṭṭi and his brother Ravi-Sīparavanapaṇ. Do.
MADURAI DISTRICT						
MADURAI TALUK						
248	Madurai. - On a stone slab in the Tirumalai-nāyakkar-Mahāl Museum - State Department of Archaeology Findspot: Nattam, Nattam Taluk, Dindigal-Aṇṇā District.	....	....	....	Do.	Damaged. Begins with the <i>praśasti</i> portion referring to the merchant guild also referring to <i>nāṇādēsi</i> of Eriṇṇai-nallūr in Tuvarāpati-nāḍu, <i>aiṇṇūṟruvaṇ</i> , <i>nāṅgi diśai-ppadineṇbhūmi-diśaiyāyirattu-aiṇṇūṟruvar</i> , <i>cheṭṭis</i> of various <i>maṇḍalams</i> , <i>Dhanma-cheṭṭi</i> and <i>padineṇ-bhūmi Vīraḱoḍiyār</i> etc. Mentions Śembiyan Sēnāpatiyāṇḍān and Vaiḱunṭha-nāḍālvāṇ <i>alias</i> Vaḷaṅgai-Vīra-gaṅga Piḷḷai. Records that after assembling together they passed a resolution probably entrusting to a certain <i>Sēnāpati</i> (name not clear) the daily duty of the collection of taxes. In characters of about the 12th century A.D.
249	Do. A herostone. Findspot: Nīrāvi Kariśalkuḷam. Do.	....	....	....	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu	Damaged. Refers to the death of a hero named Tiru-vikramaṇ, son of Māmattiran of Kali-śeya-maṅgalam in Alarṇu-nāḍu while he was rescuing the cattle (<i>niṟai</i>) and protecting the village. In characters of about the 11th century A.D.
250	Do. Another stone slab. Findspot: Do.	Pāṇḍya	Vīrapāṇḍya	Year 15+3	Tamil	Refers to the gift of 15 sheep for maintaining a lamp in the temple of Muṇḱiśvarattu Paṭṭālar at Kulamaṅgalam by one Utta . . son of Paṇaiyūr-kōṇ. In characters of about the 12th century A.D.

251	Do.	Do.	Vikrama- chōlapāṇḍya	Year 26	Do.	Damaged. Seems to record the resolution passed by the mercantile guilds such as <i>Aiyyappaṇḍi</i> , <i>Madirai-cheṭṭi</i> , <i>Padineṇbhūmi-nānādēsi</i> , etc. probably in connection with grant of land. Mentions the names of signatories at the end.
PERIYAPATNAM TALUK						
252	Uppārapatti. - On the west wall of Nīlakaṇṭha-īśvara temple.	Do.	Do.	Year 15+1	Do.	Damaged. Refers to the gift of ½ <i>mā</i> of land to Viṇāyaka-ppillaiyār, installed by Vāṇādirāyar in a <i>brahmadēya</i> village of Aḷa-nāḍu. In the characters of about the 13th century A.D.
253	Do. - On the southern <i>bhitti</i> of the same temple.	Do.	<i>Tribh.</i> Śōnāḍu-koṇḍarūliya	....	Do.	Do. Begins with the historical introduction of the king. Probably refers to the gift of land specifying its boundaries. Do.
254	Do. Do.	Do.	Jaṭavarman Kulaśēkhara	Year 3, day 2, Thursday	Do.	Refers to the gift of land to one Rājanāṇḍa-pillai by Tirunīlakaṇṭhan <i>alias</i> Toṇḍaimāṇ. Do.
255	Do. <i>Kumuda</i> and <i>Jagati</i> of the southern wall of the <i>mahāmaṇḍapa</i> .	Do.	Do.	Year 13+1	Do.	Begins with the historical introduction of the king, <i>puvinkiḷatti</i> etc. and refers to the gift of land to the <i>śivabrāhmaṇas</i> of the temple by Sīvallavan Tirunīlakaṇṭhan <i>alias</i> Toṇḍaimāṇ of Pāṇḍiyamaṇḍalam. Do.
256	Do. - On the south <i>bhitti</i> .	Do.	<i>Tribh.</i> Konerinmai-koṇḍāṇ	Year 13, 2490th day	Do.	Records the grant of land as <i>brahmadēya</i> , through appointment of 64 shares (<i>paṇḍu</i>), 48 to <i>brāhmaṇas</i> , 12 to <i>vaidhya</i> and 2 to Śrī-Kailāyamuḍaiyār and 2 for Śrīvallabha-ṇṇagara-Āḷvar, by the <i>sabhā</i> on the oral instruction of the king who was residing at Madurai, situated in Māḍakkulakkīl a division of Madurōdaya-vaḷanāḍu. Further, after giving the boundaries of the land, specifies the tax (<i>kaḍamai</i>) to be paid at the rate of 9 <i>kaḷam</i> , 1 <i>tūṇi</i> and 1 <i>nāḷi</i> for each <i>mā</i> of fertile land and half of the same on <i>kuṇuvai</i> crop. Do.
257	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Registers the royal order confirming the above apportionment of land and specifying the taxes from the

B. INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1993-94 - *Contd.*

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
						64 <i>paṅgu</i> land. The king issued this order on the request of Śrī-vallabha-Tirunīlakaṇṭhan to regulate the payment of <i>kaḍamai</i> (in his 13+6th regnal year onwards) etc. due to the king. Apparently the king referred to was Jaṭāvarma Kulaśēkhara. Do.
258	Do. - On the <i>pranāla</i> of the same temple.	....	....	....	Do.	Damaged. Mentions Nalla Maḍan and Ambalavaṇ. Do.
259	Do. - On the southern wall of the same temple.	....	....	....	Do.	Refers to the gift of land to the <i>brāhmaṇas</i> by Toṇḍaiman Śrīvallabhan <i>alias</i> Tirunīlakaṇṭhan the boundaries of the gifted landed is specific one. Do.
260	Do. - Southern wall (<i>Kumuda</i> portion) (Built in).	....	....	....	Do.	Continuation is built in. Probably record a gift of land by Śrīvallabhan <i>alias</i> Tirunīlakaṇṭhan of Aḷa-nāḍu, a sub-division of Pāṇḍya-maṇḍalam.
261	Do. - <i>Kumuda</i> of the northern wall of the same temple.	....	....	....	Do.	Refers to the order(<i>ōlai</i>) issued by Toṇḍaimān and received by vēliṣeyvār- <i>mahāsabha</i> of the village which passed a resolution specifying the area of the land as mentioned by the measuring rod of the standard eighteen feet length and the taxes due on that land.
PUDUKKOTTAI DISTRICT						
KULATTUR TALUK						
262	Sittannavāśal. - On the surface of a huge boulder near the <i>Jaina</i> cavern <i>Eḷaḍipāṭṭam</i>.	....	....	....	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu	Badly damaged. Mentions Kaṭṭuṇaḥ which probably was the name of a person. In characters of about the 6-7th century A.D.
263	Do. Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Records the name of a person Kaṭṭuḷan of Erukāṭṭūru. Do.

RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT RAMANATHAPURAM TALUK						
264	Rāmanāthapuram. - South wall of the <i>garbhagṛiha</i> of the Kōḍaṇḍarāmasvāmi temple.	Sētupati	<i>Ravikula Vijaya-Raghunātha Mahārājā-śrī-Bhāskara-Sētupati</i>	Śaka 1825, Sōbhakṛitu	Tamil	Refers to the conversion of the <i>garbhagṛiha</i> and <i>ardhamandapa</i> of Kōḍaṇḍarāmasvāmi temple into stone from the brick by the <i>Mahārājā</i> of Rāmanāthapuram.
265	Vēḍalai. - On a stone slab erected in the burial ground known as Kūṟṟappalli.	....	....	Kollam 863 = 1688, 89 A.D.	Do.	Refers to the construction of a <i>samādhi</i> (memorial) over the burial place of Sheik Ibrāhim, son of Periya-Tambi Marakkāyar.
THIRUVADANAI TALUK						
266	Thiruvēgambattu. - North wall of the <i>mandapa</i> in the Ekāmbarēśvara temple.	....	....	....	Do.	Records the gift of wet and dry land as <i>maḍaippallipura</i> kitchen <i>iṟaiyili</i> to the god Sundarapāṇḍīśvaraḍaiya munāyanār for arranging preparation of <i>amuadu</i> (prasādam). The land was measured by <i>Sundarapāṇḍiyan kōl</i> . In characters of the 13th century A.D.
267	Do. - North wall of the <i>Adhiśṭhāna</i> (<i>Mahāmandapa</i>) in the same temple.	....	....	....	Do.	Refers to the purchase of dry land (<i>kaḍaiḥāli yāgu</i>) by one <i>cheṭṭi</i> (merchant) of the same place from a person Taṭkurikku-thattkuri Mātṭerinten Tirupāchchōṟi, the son of Nallāṇ and to the gift of the same as <i>dēvadāna</i> to god Sundarapāṇḍīśvaramuḍaiyār at Tirujānasambanda-nallūr of Kīranūr-nādu. Do.
268	Do. - Do. South wall in the same place.	[Pāṇḍya]	....	....	Do.	Seems to be in continuation of the above record No. 267. Records the sale of 4 <i>mā</i> of dry land (<i>mudunila-tariśu</i>) for 91 <i>paṇam</i> . Also mentions the signatories such as Śrī Rāmaṇ, Bhūpālarāyan Ālvān-piḷḷai and Kulaśēkharamūvēnda-vēḷāṇ. The name of the signatory Kōchchaḍai...- [Pā]ṇḍyadēvar is mentioned at the end. Do.
269	Do. - Do.	Pāṇḍya	Sund[ara-Pāṇḍyadēva]	....	Do.	Beginning lost. Mentions the epithets like <i>Kō-Mārapaṇmar</i> and <i>Śōnāḍu-varigiarulia</i> of the king. Seems to record gift of some land (details lost) towards maintenance of the

B. INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1993-94 - Contd.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
270	Do. - Of the same temple.	Do.	<i>Chakravattigaḷ</i> Śrī-Vīrapāṇḍiya dēvar	Year 24.... śu. 6, Thursday	Do.	services by <i>mahēśvarar</i> and <i>dēvakaṇmigal</i> in the temple of Īśvaramuḍaiya-nāyanar in Kīranūr-nāḍu. Do. Records the title deed issued by the authority (<i>Mahēśvar</i>) of the temple of Sri Ēḷupōgaḷagiyāṇ alias Vanigar Purandaraṇuḍaiyāṇ of Pūvendipuram in Idaiyāṇṇūr-nāḍu with regard to the gift of 4 <i>mā</i> of land located in Vāṇavaṇmādēvinallūr in Kaḷatthūr-nāḍu in Tenkaḷa-valināḍu for the preparation of food offerings (<i>Praśādam</i>) to the god Sundarapāṇḍīśvaramuḍaiyār at Tirujñāna-sambandanallūr of [Ś]rī. Cf. 272 below.
271	Do. Of the same temple.	Do.	<i>Śrī-Kō-Mārapaṇ-</i> <i>marr alias</i> <i>Tribhuvana-</i> <i>chakravattigaḷ</i> <i>Śōpāḍu-</i> <i>vaḷaṇgiyaruḷia</i> Śrī-Sund[ara pāṇḍyadēvar]	....	Do.	Beginning lost. Seems to record some gift made in order to maintain the service of <i>Mahēśvar</i> and <i>Dēvakaṇmigal</i> in the temple. Do.
272	Do. - Of the same temple.	Do.	<i>Chakravattigaḷ</i> Śrī-Vīrapāṇḍiya- dēvar	Year 24, śu. 6, Thursday	Do.	Records the title deed issued by the authority (<i>Mahēśvar</i>) of the temple of Sri Ēḷupōgaḷagiyāṇ alias Vanigar purandaraṇuḍaiyāṇ of Pūvendipuram in Idaiyāṇṇūr-nāḍu with regard to 4 <i>mā</i> of land located in Vāṇavaṇmādēvinallūr of Kaḷatthūr-nāḍu in Tenkaḷa-valināḍu granted for the preparation of food offerings (<i>praśādam</i>) for the god Sundarapāṇḍīśvaramuḍaiyār at Tirujñānasambandanallūr of [S]rīṅganaraṇakkānūr-nāḍu. Mentions the signatories such as Tiruppuvaṇamudaiyāṇ, Tiruppāch-chōṇṇiyuḍaiyāṇ, Śrī-Māhēśvaraṇ, Sundara-pāṇḍya Mūvēndān etc. at the end of the record. Cf. 270 above. Do.

273	Do. Do.	....	.....	Year 15, 6th day	Do.	Records the gift of tax free land [<i>kuḍinīṅgā-dēvadāna</i>] (without evicting the existing tenants) in Neṭṭaiyuḍaiyūr in Tenkaḷavaḷi-nāḍu for offerings to the god Sundara-pāṇḍīśvara of Tiru-jñānasambandanallūr in Kānūr-nāḍu. Do.
274	Do. - Do.	Pāṇḍya	<i>Sri-bhūvana Chakravartī Kōnērinmai koṇḍāṇ</i>	Year 15+[20], Āḍi, 26th day	Do.	Records the gift of 2 <i>mā</i> of land as <i>dēvadāṇa</i> for the supply of food-offerings and burning of a lamp to the god at Tirujñānasambandanallūr by Kulaśēkharadēvaṇ as per the royal order (<i>tirumugappaḍi</i>). Signatories such as Kulaśēkharadēvaṇ are mentioned at the end of the record. Do.
275	Do. - East wall of <i>garbhagriha</i> of Snēhavalli-amman shrine in the same temple.	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Refers to the effect of war on <i>pāṇars</i> (minstrels) and women of a country. Do.
276	Do. - Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Seems to be the continuation of the previous record No. 275. Also records a gift of land. Do.
277	Do. - Lintel of Muruga shrine.	....	....	Śaka 1430	Do.	Records the consecration of the deity, ḷaiya-nāyanār (Lord Muruga) in the temple of Tiruvēgamuḍaiyār by Kamūgaitūr-uḍaiyāṇ Āṇḍapīrān of Sundarapāṇḍyapuram in Kaḷavāyil-nāḍu.
SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT TITTAKUDI TALUK						
278	Māpuḍaiyūr. - Tiruvanantīśvara. On the north wall of the central shrine of the temple.	Chōḷa	Rājādhirāja II	Regnal year 8	Do.	States that Uḍaiyāṇ periyāṇ Tiruvaṇ <i>alias</i> Rājarāja Milāḍa-kularāyaṇ donated land as <i>tirunāmattukkāṇi</i> to the deity Tiruvanantīśvaramuḍaiya-nāyanār, consecrated by him at Puḍavūr in Kīḷnaraiyūr-kūṭṭam (a sub division) of Milāḍu <i>alias</i> Jananātha-vaḷanāḍu.
279	Do. Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 12	Do.	This inscription begins with the <i>prasasti</i> of the king 'Kaḍal <i>sūḷnda pār mādarumesh</i> . It states that the king on the supplication made by the priests and the officials of the temple of Tiruvanantīśvaram-uḍaiya-nāyanār constructed by Vēṭpūr-uḍaiyāṇ at Puḍavūr in Kīḷnaraiyūr-kūṭṭam (a

B. INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1993-94 - Contd.

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
280	On the south wall. Do	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 8	Do.	<p>sub-division of) Milāḍu <i>alias</i> Jananātha-vaḷanāḍu, granted ten <i>vēli</i> of wet land and fifty <i>vēli</i> of dry land. The land was also exempted from taxes. These lands along with the taxes were donated in order to defray the expenditure on the various items of worship. It is also mentioned that 20 <i>kalam</i> of paddy was collected as tax (<i>iṟai</i>) per <i>vēli</i> from the wet land and 8 <i>kalam</i> of paddy per <i>vēli</i> from the dry land.</p> <p>This inscription is partly in verse and partly in prose. The verse portion states that Rājarāja Malāḍakularāyaṇ, son of Tiruvaṇ Ṣemperiyaṇ, of Vēlpūr, had constructed a stone temple for Śiva at Puḍavūr, which delights those who see. It also records that he donated lands and made provisions for twilight lamps and also for flowers. He also donated land to the builder of the temple, Tillaināyakaṇ vaḷḷal <i>alias</i> Tillaināyaka-āchāriya. The prose portion states that Uḍaiyaṇ Periyaṇ Tiruvaṇ <i>alias</i> Rājarāja Malāḍa-kularāyaṇ, of Vēlpūr donated 1½ <i>vēli</i> of land in order to burn two perpetual lamps to the deity, Tiruvanantīśvaramuḍaiya-nāyanār in the temple of Puḍavūr in Kiḷnaraiyūr-kūṟam (a sub-division) of Jananātha-vaḷanāḍu (cf. No. 279 above).</p>
281	Do. Below the above in a panel with figures of a <i>Śivaliṅgam</i> and five devotees (three facing the south with folded hands cut in relief).	....	....	....	Do.	Mentions that Uḍaiyār-periyaṇ Tiruvaṇ <i>alias</i> Rājarāja Milāḍakularāyaṇ made this charity. In characters of the 11-12th century A.D.
282	Do. Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Mentions the name of a person Uḍaiyaṇ Mīṇavaṇ Tiruvaṇ <i>alias</i> Tuṇḍattu Iḷaṅgō.

283	Do. Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Mentions that the architect (<i>āchāriyan</i>) is Vaḷḷal <i>alias</i> Tillainayaga Āchariyan. The figures of the three devotees in the panel probably represent the individuals mentioned in the above three records. Cf. nos. 278-80 above.
284	Do.	Chōḷa	Tribhuvana- vīradēva Kulōttuṅga (III)	Year 30	Do.	Records a grant of land at Ūrāṇḍāṇkuṇuchchi and Kuḍavaṇ- pāḍi-nattam by Kuḷaiṇjāṇ Śēdarājan, one of the officials of the chief Poṇṇarappināṇ Vānakōvaraiyar. The land was donated to the deity Tiruvaṇantīśvaram-uḍaiya-nāyanār of Puḍavūr in Naraiyūr-kūṇṇam, a sub-division of Milāḍu <i>alias</i> Jananātha-vaḷanāḍu in order to conduct a special worship to the deity on the occasion of asterism, Uttirāḍam, the natal star of Vānakōvaraiyar. The land was granted by the above donor on the instruction of Vāṇagōvaraiyar.
285	On the south wall of the figures of the <i>ardhamanḍapa</i> .	Do.	Kulōttuṅga III	Year 3	Do.	Begins with the <i>prasasti</i> of the king ' <i>puyal vāyttu vaḷam śūrappa</i> '. Mentions that Rājarāja-dēvaṇ <i>alias</i> Rājarāja Magadai-nādāḷvāṇ granted 20 <i>vēli</i> of dry land at Kallūr in Malāḍu <i>alias</i> Jananātha-vaḷanāḍu in order to provide for food offerings and worship to the deity Tiruvanantēśvara-muḍaiyār at Puḍavūr in Kīḷnaraiyūr-kūṇṇam (a sub-division of) Malāḍu <i>alias</i> Jananātha-vaḷanāḍu.
286	On the <i>gōpura</i> , right of entrance.	....	....	....	Do.	Mentions that this <i>gōpuram</i> was constructed by Rājarājadēvaṇ <i>alias</i> Virayya-nagan. In characters of the 11-12th century A.D.
287	On the <i>gōpuram</i> left of the entrance.	Chōḷa	Kulōttuṅga III	Year 8	Do.	States that the fines collected from the quarters around the Tiruvanantēśvaram-uḍaiyār temple and also from the <i>dēvadāna</i> villages, were to be given to the god in the temple.
VRIDDACHALAM TALUK						
288	Vṛiddhāchalam. On the north wall of central shrine of the Vṛiddhagiriśvara temple	Do.	Rājēndrachōḷa I	Year 29	Do.	Damaged. Mentions the name of a person Kūttāḍi Ārūrāṇ <i>alias</i> Chōḷēndrasingaṇ of Śēndaṇkuḍi in Mēlkā-nāḍu, a sub-division of Gaṅgai-koṇḍachōḷa-vaḷanāḍu.

B. INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1993-94 - Contd.

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
289	Do.	Do.	Do.	Year 36	Do.	Begins with the <i>praśasti</i> of the king, ' <i>tirumanniṣaṣara</i> '. Mentions that a lady Chōḷakula-sundariyār, the wife of Madhurāntaka-Brahma-nārāyan donated 64 cows in order to burn two perpetual lamps to the deity Mahādēva of Tirumudukuṇṇam, a hamlet of Śrī Muḍikoṇḍachōḷa-chchaturvēdimaṅgalam, a <i>brahmadēya</i> in Gaṅgaikoṇḍa-chōḷa-vaḷanāḍu.
290	Do.	Do.	Rājādhirāja I	Year 27	Do.	It begins with the usual <i>praśasti</i> ' <i>tiṅgaḷēr tāru tēṇ tōṅgaḷ</i> '. States that an individual Paḷḷikūttān Siyānāran Siṅgaḷāntakap-Pēriyavūraiyan of Śendaṅkuḍi Mēlkā-nāḍu in Rājēndrasimha-vaḷanāḍu, donated 30 cows to burn a perpetual lamp to the deity at Tirumudukuṇṇam. His younger brother Kūttāḍi Amatturaiyān Madhurāntakap-Pēriyavūraiyan donated another 32 cows for the same purpose. Eḷuvannāḍu-vallān <i>alias</i> Vayan Sundarapperiya araiyan. Eḷuvan-nāḍu Vallān <i>alias</i> Vayan Sundarapperiyaraṅgan, Kaliyan <i>alias</i> Muḍikoṇḍa-chōḷa Muttaraiyaṅ, Periyāṇ Viṇṇaṇ Dēśaviṭaṅkan Piridhi and Perumāṇ <i>alias</i> Kidāraṅgoṇḍa-chōḷa Periyarāyaṅ also donated 32 cows each for burning perpetual lamps to the same deity.
291	Do.	Do.	Vīrarājēndra	....	Do.	Damaged. Begins with the <i>praśasti</i> of the king ' <i>Irattapāḍi eḷarai-ilakkam</i> '. Records a gift of 72 sheep probably for burning a perpetual lamp.
292	Do. On the north and west wall.	Do.	Rājēndrachōḷa I	Year 12	Do.	Damaged. Contains the <i>praśasti</i> of Rājēndrachōḷa I. States that a person Aḍigaḷ-Nama...., a native of Poroṣoppāḍi donated 96 sheep to burn a perpetual lamp to the deity of Tirumudukuṇṇam.

293	Do. On the north wall.	Do.	....	....	Do.	Mentions that several shepherds, Rājādhirāja Irūṅōlappādi-kōṇ of Kōṇūr, Singaṇ Maṇṇāḍi Kāri, Koyil sōlan Milāḍi Vīrarājādhikōṇ, Kāḍaṇ Pāndan, Nandibālan of Kumāramaṅgalam and Karanaraṇ of Siṇṇāyūṇ, donated 90 sheep in order to burn a perpetual lamp to the deity at Tirumudukuṇṇam. It is also stated that the above shepherds were attached to Irūṅōlappādi in Singa-vaṇaṇādu. In characters of the 11-12th century A.D.
294	Do. On the west wall.	Do.	Rājarāja I	Year 24	Do.	Begins with the <i>prasasti</i> of the king, 'Tirumagaḷ pōla'. States that Kūttan Poṇṇāḷ Poṅkōyil-naṅgai, a <i>dēvaraḍiyāl</i> of the Tirumudukuṇṇam temple and also the wife of Bālakēsavaṇ granted ten <i>kaḷaṇḍu</i> of gold to burn two perpetual lamps to the deity Pichchāṇḍār in Tirumudukuṇṇam temple. The <i>sabhā</i> of Arikulakēsari-chaturvēdimāṅgalam which received the gift agreed to measure out ghee for the said purpose.
295	Do. Do.	Do.	Do.	....	Do.	Damaged. Begins with the <i>prasasti</i> of the king, 'Tirumagaḷ pōla'. Seems to refer to a sale of land by the <i>ūrār</i> of Neṅkuppai as <i>devadāna-iṅaiyili</i> to the temple at Tirumudukuṇṇam. The land was sold in order to provide food-offerings to the deity.
296	On the west and east wall.	Do.	Rājēndrachōḷa I	Year 7	Do.	Records a gift of 96 sheep to burn a perpetual lamp to the deity of Tirumudukuṇṇam for the merit of Vīraṭṭān by Vīraṭṭān-Ādichchan.
297	Do. On the inside wall of the <i>mukha-maṇḍapa</i> , left side.	Do.	Rājarāja I	....	Do.	Built-in. Contains the usual <i>prasasti</i> of the king <i>tanakke urimai pūṇḍamai</i> . It states that several persons Kaliyaṇ, Araṭṭaṇ Kaliyaṇ and others of the village Kārikūḍal at Irūṅōlappādi in Rājēndrasinga-vaṇaṇādu sold their land as <i>iṅaiyili-dēvadānam</i> to the temple at Tirumudukuṇṇam. The land was also freed from taxes such as <i>iṅai</i> , <i>echchōḷu</i> , <i>amaṇḍi</i> , etc. The <i>ūrār</i> of Kārikūḍal themselves agreed to cultivate the land and agreed to measure out paddy as <i>vāḍākkāḍaṇ</i> at the courtyard of the temple.

B. INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1993-94 - Contd.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
298	Do. Right side.	Do.	....	....	Do.	Built-in. Records a gift of 90 sheep for burning a lamp to the deity at Tirumudukunram of Paruvur-kunram.
299	South wall of the maṇḍapa, left of the central shrine (in an enclosure).	Rāshtrakūṭa	Kṛishṇa III	Year 26, Vṛiṣchika ba. 3, Wednesday, Mṛigaśirā=964 A.D., October 26	Do.	Records the gift of the village, Uṛumūr by the king to two groups of <i>Bhaṭṭaputras</i> called <i>Aiñṇūṛruvar</i> and the <i>Mupṇūṛruvar</i> of <i>Sahasavar</i> community. The king is described as <i>Rājādhirājaḥ Paramabhaṭṭarakan, Achala-kulōttaman, Kāñchikan, Anāivitaṅkan</i> , etc. Another version of the same record is engraved on a boulder at Pādūr, Tirukkoyalur Taluk, South Arcot district (See <i>AREP</i> , 1937, No. 281).
300	Do. Do.	Chōḷa	Parakēśari-varmaṇ	....	Do.	Built in. Seems to record the gift for a perpetual lamp by an individual <i>Aiñṇūṛruvar</i> <i>Vidivitaṅkar</i> . In characters of the 10-11th century A.D.
301	Do. Do.	Do.	Rājārāja I	....	Do.	Beginning built in. Begins with the <i>praśasti</i> of the king ' <i>Tirumagaḷ pōla</i> '. Mentions that Uḍaiyāṇ Araiyaṇ Aṭatturaiyāṇ of Viśaiyūr in Tuṇḍa-kkūṛram in Karaikkā-nāḍu donated for half-a-lamp to the deity at Tirumudukunram.
THANJAVUR DISTRICT THANJAVUR TALUK						
302	Thanjavur. - On the eastern <i>paṭṭikā</i> of Brihannāyaki Shrine in Brihadiśvara temple.	....	....	Do.	....	Probably depicts a measuring rod with + mark in one corner. In the characters of about the 13th century A.D.
303	Do. On the east wall of the same shrine.	....	....	Do.	....	Damaged and fragmentary. Probably refers to the boundaries of some land. Do.
304	Do. - Do.	....	....	Do.	....	Do. Seems to register a sale of land. Do.
305	Do. - Do.	....	....	Do.	....	Do. Seems to record the gift of money (<i>kāśu</i>). Do.

306	Do. - Pot-sherds found during excavations at Kodumaṇal, now preserved in the Department of Epigraphy, Tamil University, Thanjavūr. Findspot: Koḍumaṇal Peruntuṟai Taluk, Periyar District. (Excavation site) Sherd 1: Russet-coated Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Tamil, Tamil-Brāhmī	Reads: <i>'visākī'</i> . In characters of about the 2nd century B.C.
307	Sherd 2: Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>tōḍata</i> . Do.
308	Sherd 3: Red slippedware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>[i] Pūtaṇ vaṇ nīra</i> . Do.
309	Sherd 4: Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>n</i> . Do.
310	Sherd 5: Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>ṇan</i> . Do.
311	Sherd 6: Russet coated Black and Redware	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: Sātantai <i>antavana[ṇ]</i> . Do.
312	Sherd 7: Red slippedware	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>ṇ ti</i> . Do.
313	Sherd 8: Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Sā</i> . Do
314	Sherd 9: Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Read: <i>ṇ. su</i> . Do.
315	Sherd 10: Russet-coated Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>ṇ[ṇa]</i> . Do.
316	Sherd 11: Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Kāve?</i> Do.
317	Sherd 12: Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>van mulan m</i> . Do.
318	Sherd 13: Russet-coated Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>ta[n] ka</i> . Do.
319	Sherd 14: Black and Redware.	Do.	Reads: <i>i[labā]</i> . Do.

B. INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1993-94 - *Contd.*

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
320	Sherd 15: Red slippedware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>māki Champa</i> . Do.
321	Sherd 16: Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>.ṇa</i> . Do.
322	Sherd 17: Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>māsāpāka</i> . Do.
323	Sherd 18: Russet-coated Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Paṇṇan</i> . Do.
324	Sherd 19: Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>a</i> . Do.
325	Sherd 20: Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>na[te]</i> . Do.
326	Sherd 21: Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Kōn</i> . Do.
327	Sherd 22: Red slippedware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>ilōkipā</i> . Do.
328	Sherd 23: Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>[ta]n stan</i> . Do.
329	Sherd 24: Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>antiyana</i> . Do.
330	Sherd 25: Russet-coated Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>ne</i> . Do.
331	Sherd 26: Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>erivū</i> . Do.
332	Sherd 27: Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>cuchantai ti</i> . Do.
333	Sherd 28: Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>tāta</i> . Do.
334	Sherd 29: Russet-coated Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>valasapesara</i> . Do.

335	Sherd 30: Russet-coated Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>lan</i> . Do.
336	Sherd 31: Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Kuviran atan</i> . Do.
337	Sherd 32: Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>san</i> . Do.
338	Sherd 33: Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>mi</i> .
339	Sherd 34: Red slippedware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>laśa</i> . Do.
340	Sherd 35: Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>nan</i> . Do.
341	Sherd 36: Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>lanadhav</i> ? Do.
342	Sherd 37: Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>ntai</i> . Do.
343	Sherd 38: Russet-coated Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>atan asaṭa[n]</i> ... Do.
344	Sherd 39: Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>anta</i> . Do.
345	Sherd 40: Russet-coated Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>antavan atan</i> . Do.
346	Sherd 41: Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>tākā</i> . Do.
347	Sherd 42: Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>.n</i> . Do.
348	Sherd 43: Russet-coated Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>cāta</i> . Do.
349	Sherd 44: Red slippedware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>an</i> . Do.
350	Sherd 45: Russet-coated Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Po[ka]</i> . Do.
351	Sherd 46: Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>.kuvirian</i> . Do

B. INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1993-94 - Contd.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
352	Sherd 47: Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>champan ku[va]</i> . Do.
353	Sherd 48: Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>vira</i> . Do.
354	Sherd 49: Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>kitta</i> Do.
355	Sherd 50: Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>māma[na]</i> . Do.
356	Sherd 51: Russet-coated Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>n a</i> . Do.
357	Sherd 52: Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>n ata</i> . Do.
358	Sherd 53: Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>yān sā</i> .
359	Sherd 54: Russet-coated Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>tāk</i> Do.
360	Sherd 55: Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>yā</i> ? Do.
361	Sherd 56: Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>antiy sālay</i> . Do.
362	Sherd 57: Russet-coated Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>pā</i> .
363	Sherd 58: Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>tan</i> . Do.
364	Sherd 59: Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>n ataṇ</i> Do.
365	Sherd 60: Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>n</i> . Do.
366	Sherd 61: Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>n</i> . Do.
367	Sherd 62: Red slipped ware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>taiven</i> . Do.

368	Sherd 63: Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>ya a.</i> Do.
369	Sherd 64: Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>yā.</i> Do.
370	Sherd 65: Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>.sa.</i> Do.
371	Sherd 66: Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Kūla antaiy champañ alal.</i> Do.
372	Sherd 67: Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>atap.</i> Do.
373	Sherd 68: Russet-coated Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>pu.</i> Do.
374	Sherd 69: Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>[a]ta.</i> Do.
375	Sherd 70: Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>.ḍakāsi.</i> Do.
376	Sherd 71: Red slipped ware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>ata.</i> Do.
377	Sherd 72: Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>.tai.</i> Do.
378	Sherd 73: Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>[va]ya.</i> Do.
379	Sherd 74: Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>ta....</i> Do.
380	Sherd 75: Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>.n.</i> Do.
381	Sherd 76: Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>.ata.</i> Do.
382	Sherd 77: Red slipped ware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>casãoā.</i> Do.
383	Sherd 78: Russet-coated Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>santāteṇ.</i> Do.
384	Sherd 79: Red slippedware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>[.yamekava.ka].</i> Do.
385	Sherd 80: Russet-coated Black and Redware.	Do.	Reads: <i>rasu.</i> Do.

B. INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1993-94 - Contd.

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
386	Sherd 81: Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>nap</i> . Do.
387	Sherd 82: Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>.mpa</i> . Do.
388	Sherd 83: Russet-coated Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>.zi</i> . Do.
389	Sherd 84: Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>a[sa]</i> . Do.
390	Sherd 85: Red slipped ware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>[n]toya..</i> Do.
391	Sherd 86: Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>tipū</i> . Do.
392	Sherd 87: Russet-coated Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>ntai</i> . Do.
393	Sherd 88: Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>nikama</i> . Do.
394	Sherd 89: Red slippedware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>[ra]n</i> . Do.
395	Sherd 90: Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>pa ke?</i> Do.
396	Sherd 91: Russet-coated Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>[va]</i> . Do.
397	Sherd 92: Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>.ku</i> . Do.
398	Sherd 93: Red slippedware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>tanva?</i> Do.
399	Sherd 94: Russet-coated Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>.[ntai]</i> . Do.
400	Sherd 95: Red slipped ware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>.la</i> . Do.

401	Sherd 96: Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>ran a.</i> Do.
402	Sherd 97: Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>.tti.</i> Do.
403	Sherd 98: Russet-coated Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Puni.</i> Do.
404	Sherd 99: Red slipped ware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>ta.</i> Do.
405	Sherd 100: Russet-coated Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>tavan.</i> Do.
406	Sherd 101: Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>kep.</i> Do.
407	Sherd 102: Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>[an].</i> Do.
408	Sherd 103: Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>.n.</i> Do.
409	Sherd 104: Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads <i>.lakan.</i> Do.
410	Sherd 105: Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads <i>a.</i> Do.
411	Sherd 106: Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads <i>[ra]van.</i> Do.
412	Sherd 107: Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads <i>chātan.</i> Do.
413	Sherd 108: Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>tapasu ?</i> Do.
414	Sherd 109: Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>.chuta.</i> Do.
415	Sherd 110: Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>netun ?</i> Do.
416	Sherd 111: Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>.n a.</i> Do.
417	Sherd 112: Russet-coated Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>tap.</i> Do.
418	Sherd 113: Black and Redware.	Do.	Reads: <i>Kappaḥ atap.</i> Do.

B. INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1993-94 - Contd.

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
419	Sherd 114: Red slipped ware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Varuṇilyi aka[1]</i> . Do.
420	Sherd 115: Russet-coated Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>tamtao vē[po]</i> . Do.
421	Sherd 116: Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Kaṇa</i> . Do.
422	Sherd 117: Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>ṇtī a</i> . Do.
423	Sherd 118: Russet-coated Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>[ṇ a]ta</i> . Do.
424	Sherd 119: Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>ku</i> . Do.
425	Sherd 120: Russet-coated Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>peṇa antava</i> . Do.
426	Sherd 121: Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>[ta]a</i> . Do.
427	Sherd 122: Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>.p</i> . Do.
428	Sherd 123: Red slipped ware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>a[tu]</i> . Do.
429	Sherd 124: Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>.śālai</i> . Do.
430	Sherd 125: Russet-coated Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>.paṇ</i> . Do.
431	Sherd 126: Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Chātan</i> . Do.
432	Sherd 127: Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>[Pā]ṇata[n]</i> . Do.
433	Sherd 128: Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>tēvā</i> . Do.

434	Sherd 129: Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>.tā</i> . Do.
435	Sherd 130: Red slipped ware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>to</i> . Do.
436	Sherd 131: Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>.[kan]</i> . Do.
437	Sherd 132: Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>.ḷaka</i> . Do.
438	Sherd 133: Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>.tai</i> . Do.
439	Sherd 134: Russet-coated Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>a</i> . Do.
440	Sherd 135: Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>.an</i> . Do.
441	Sherd 136: Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>ya</i> . Do.
442	Sherd 137: Red slippedware	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>ḷikaṇ</i> . Do.
443	Sherd 138: Russet-coated Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>[/ā]a</i> . Do.
444	Sherd 139: Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>ṇ</i> . Do.
445	Sherd 140: Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>kita</i> . Do.
446	Sherd 141: Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>sa</i> . Do.
447	Sherd 142: Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>tava</i> . Do.
448	Sherd 143: Russet-coated Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>ka</i> . Do.
449	Sherd 144: Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>kampa[cha]</i> . Do.
450	Sherd 145: Red slipped ware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>tita[ra]ṇ</i> . Do.
451	Sherd 146: Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>.ata</i> . Do.

B. INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1993-94 - Contd.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
452	Sherd 147: Russet-coated Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>sasa</i> . Do.
453	Sherd 148: Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>chātaṇ</i> . Do.
454	Sherd 149: Red slipped ware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>.layi</i> . Do.
455	Sherd 150: Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>mpaṇ</i> . Do.
456	Sherd 151: Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>tai</i> . Do.
457	Sherd 152: Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>.ṭa a</i> . Do.
458	Sherd 153: Red slipped ware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>.a</i> . Do.
459	Sherd 154: Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>taḥ</i> . Do.
460	Sherd 155: Red slipped ware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>chatu</i> . Do.
461	Sherd 156: Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>mpaṇ</i> . Do.
462	Sherd 157: Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>putaṇ</i> . Do.
463	Sherd 158: Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>.ta</i> . Do.
464	Sherd 159: Red slippedware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>veḷikaṇ</i> . Do.
465	Sherd 160: Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>.ṛan</i> . Do.
466	Sherd 161: Russet-coated Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>[ya]ti</i> . Do.
467	Sherd 162: Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>tata</i> . Do.

468	Sherd 163: Russet-coated Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>cha</i> . Do.
469	Sherd 164: Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>.aḷi[ñ]</i> . Do.
470	Sherd 165: Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>ṇ ata</i> . Do.
471	Sherd 166: Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>antantai na</i> . Do.
472	Sherd 167: Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>.na..cha</i> ? Do.
473	Sherd 168: Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>kaṇi</i> . Do.
474	Sherd 169: Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>.kaṇ mā</i> . Do.
475	Sherd 170: Russet-coated Black and Redware.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>taṇacha</i> . Do.
<p style="text-align: center;">THIRUCHCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT ARIYALUR TALUK</p>						
476	Cheṭṭirukkōṇam - North, west and south walls of the <i>garbhagṛiha</i> , in the Irāṇēśvararkōyil.	Tamil	<p>Fragments.</p> <p>I. Commences with the <i>praśasti</i> <i>Tingaḷertaru taṇ</i>..... Also mentions ... <i>lārai-nāḍu</i>.</p> <p>II. Records the name of a person ... <i>Naganavāgiyān maṇṇāḍi</i>.</p> <p>III. Contains the <i>praśasti</i> of Śrī Rājarāja I, Kāṇḍalūrchchālai etc.</p> <p>IV. Continuation of III.</p> <p>V. Refers to the tax-free land (<i>Iṇaiyili</i>).</p> <p>VI. Mentions the merchant, <i>Vikrama-chōḷa dhanmachetti</i>.</p> <p>VII. Contains obscure <i>praśasti</i> of some king.</p> <p>VIII. Mentions <i>Uttamachōḷaṇ</i>.</p> <p>IX. Mentions <i>Rājēndrachōḷaṇ</i>.</p> <p>X. Refers to <i>Rājēndra-Siṅga-vaḷanāḍu</i> in <i>Kāraikāṭṭu-nāḍu</i>.</p> <p>XI. Mentions the number <i>muppattonpadu</i> (39). In characters of about the 11 century A.D.</p>

B. INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1993-94 - Contd.

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
477	Do. Do.	Chōla	Rājarāja	Year 33	Do.	Damaged. Seems to record a gift of wet land to the god Madhurāntaka-Iśvaramuḍaiya-Mahādēvar, at Parāntakapuram in Kidāraṅḡonḍachōla-vaḷanāḍu. In characters of the 12th century A.D.
478	Do. - On a <i>śīlakkaḷ</i> lying in <i>Iluppaitōppu</i> near the river Marudaiyāru.	Malavarāyar Chiefs	Oppilā Malavarayar	Śaka 1733 Pramādhī 29	Do.	Records the gift of his <i>kāṇi</i> land including <i>Iluppaimaram</i> by the chieftain Oppilā Maḷavarāyar for burning a lamp before the goddess Aṟamvaḷarttaval at Cheṭṭitirukkīṇm.
479	Kōṭṭaikkāḍu. - On a broken stone-pillar in the temple complex of Agastīśvarar.	Chōla	<i>Tribhuvana- chakravartigaḷ</i> Śrī-Vi....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Mentions Śīṅgavaḷanāṭṭu Muḍikoṇḍa-chōlapuram. In characters of the 12th century A.D.
480	Do. Do.	Do.	Kulō[ttuṅga- chōḷa]	....	Do.	Broken. Seems to mention the signatory Nāḍālvāṇ. Do.
481	Do. On a stone slab in the <i>Iluppaitōppu</i> of the village.	....	....	Śaka 1749, Kali [1410] Kārtigai 19, Amāvāsyā	Do.	Records the gift of a grove tamarind trees (<i>puliyan-tōppu</i>) as <i>sarvamānya</i> by one Jayasāyaman of Akhilāṇḍakōḍi at Kuḷumūr in Uḍaiyārpālaiya-śīrmai for celebrating the festivals in the temples, survaṅḡ-kōvil and Perumāl-kōyil in the same place.
482	Mudukuḷam. On a stone slab in front of the Ayyanār temple located to the North of the village	Nāyaka	Śrī-Raṅgarājaṇ	Śaka 1525, Subhāṇu Āippaśi	Do.	Registers the gift of land by the villagers of Kuṟichchipaṟu Mudukuḷam, a hamlet of Sēttatina Eḷupaṟru for the merit of Koṇḍama-nāyaka-Ayyaṇ and Padinēḷuperunāṭṭavar to the god Tirukkaittuṟai-nāyanār at Ālattūr for performing <i>pūja</i> in the temple.
483	Periyākkurichi. - <i>Ardhamaṇḍapa</i> of Chōlīśvarar temple.	Chōla	Rāja...ndrachō...	....	Do.	Fragmentary and highly damaged. Refers to the gift of <i>dēvadāna-iṟaiyili</i> to god Santīśvaramuḍaiyār. In characters of the 13th century A.D.

484	Do. North wall.	....	<i>Tribhuvana-chakravartti</i>	....	Do.	Damaged. Only the title <i>Tribhuvana-chakravartti</i> is readable. Do.
485	Do. Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Beginning lost. Records the gift of wet and dry lands made tax free by the villagers of Vañchinapuram, a hamlet of Muḍikonḍachōḷa-chaturvēdimaṅgalam probably for performing <i>pūjā</i> in the three temples of Tiruchendīśvaramuḍaiyār of Koḍukkūr, Rājendra-śīśvaramuḍaiyār of Periyakkuñchichi and Vinṇagara-Ālvār. Do.
486	Do. Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Beginning lost. Seems to be continuation of a previous record No. 530. Records the gift of land as <i>dēvadāna-iṭṭaiyili</i> to the gods Kaḷābharapa-vinṇagara-Ālvār, Śāntīśvaramuḍaiyār and Vennāyaga-vinṇagara-Ālvār. <i>Puravari-śrīkaraṇanayagaṇa</i> -Pandaṇainallūruḍaiyāṇ and śrīkaraṇattu-mugavēṭṭi Nuḍaiyāṇ figure as signatories. Do.
487	Do. - South wal.	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Mentions the signatories Rājēndrasīṅga mūvēnda-vēḷāṇ, Chitrāyaṇ, Sīṅgaḷarāyaṇ, Villaparāyaṇ, Vayirātarāyaṇ Andrakōṇ. Chēḍiyarāyaṇ and Rājarāja vaṅgaran. Do.
488	Do. Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary and incomplete. Refers to Vīrudarāja-bhayaṅkara-vaḷanāḍu and Śrī-Muḍikonḍachōḷa... Do.
489	Do. - South wall of the <i>garbhagriha</i> in the same temple.	....	....	....	Do.	Do Commences with the <i>praśasti Koṅgaṇarum Bharatapōṭ vēṇḍi</i> , etc. Do.
490	Do. North wall.	....	....	....	Do.	Damaged and worn out. Seems to record the gift of some land as <i>dēvadāna-iṭṭaiyili</i> . Other details are not clear. Do.
491	Do. Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Incomplete. Records the gift of wet land to the extent of 10 ³ / ₄ <i>mukkāṇi</i> , <i>araikkāṇi</i> for the services to the god Śāntīśvaram-ūḍaiya-nāyaṇār. The land was entrusted to the <i>dēvakaṇṇiṅgaḷ</i> and <i>mahēśvara-kaṇkāṇi-śeyvār</i> in the temple. Do.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
492	Do. On the west wall.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Seems to refer to the fight among the religious sects. Do.
493	Do. Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Do. Refers to the taxes <i>antrāyapāṭṭam</i> etc. Do.
494	Do. North and east wall.	....	....	....	Do.	Highly Damaged. Fragmentary. Mentions the signatories Gaṅgarāyaṇ and Vāpādarāyaṇ. Do.
495	Do. <i>Kudam</i> of the south wall.	....	....	....	Do.	Incomplete. Seems contain the <i>prasasti</i> of some king. Do.
496	Do. South wall backside.	....	<i>Tribhuvana-chakravartigaḷ,</i> Kōnēri-nmaikoṇḍān	2nd year	Do.	Refers to the gift of 5 <i>kāpi</i> of wet land located at Vañchinapuram, a hamlet of Muḍikkoṇḍachōḷa-chaturvēdi-maṅgalam to the god Ālvār and for the maintenance of servants (<i>vaishṇava-kāpi-cheyyār</i>) in the temple, Puraḷ-ālvār-kōyil at Periyākkurichi, a hamlet of Muḍikkoṇḍachōḷapuram <i>alias</i> Peṇṇāḍagam in Virudarājabhayānkara-valānāḍu. Do.
497	Do. Do.	Chōḷa	<i>Tribhuvana-chakravartigaḷ</i> [Rā]jādhirāja-dēvar	Year 3	Do.	Damaged and worn out. Records the gift of as land as <i>dēvadāna iṟaiyili</i> to god Rājendra-chōḷiśvaramuḍaiyār at Periyakkurichchi in Mēlkarai-nāḍu by one Kōnērinmaikoṇḍāṇ Rājarā[ja]ṇ. The land was to be reclaimed from the forest as instructed by the revenue officials <i>variylār</i> and <i>varikkūru-chēyār</i> , etc. Do.
498	Periyatirukkōṇam. - South wall of the <i>mukhamāṇḍapa</i> , in Soundararāja-perumāl-kōyil.	....	....	Āvaṇi	Do.	Damaged. Purport not clear. Seems to register the gift of 5 <i>kuḷi</i> of land located at Madhurāntakapurattu n. ... ravati Paḷiyaṇḍiyamuder-pērēri. In characters of the 14th century A.D.
499	Do. North wall of <i>Adhishṭhāna</i> in the same temple.	....	....	....	Do.	Badly damaged. Seems to record the gift of land to the god Uyyakkōṇḍa-Ālvār. Do.

500	Do. Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. - Mentions the irrigational channels <i>chōlapāṇḍya-vāykkāl</i> , <i>Muḍikoṇḍachōlaṇ-vāykkāl</i> and <i>vānavanmādevi-vāykkāl</i> . Do.
501	Do. South wall of the <i>garbhagriha</i> in the same temple.	....	....	4th day, Saturday	Do.	Fragmentary. Seems to be the <i>praśasti</i> of the Chōla king Rājendra I. In characters of the 11th century A.D.
502	Śendurai. South wall of the <i>garbhagriha</i> in Tirthapurīśvarar temple.	Chōla	Kō-Rājakēsari-varman	....	Do.	Highly damaged. Seems to register the sale of land, etc. In characters of the 12th century A.D.
503	Do. Do. <i>Kumuda</i> wall in the same temple.	Do.	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Seems to register the sale of land for donation by <i>urōm</i> . Do.
504	Seṇṇivaṇam. - South and west wall of the <i>mukhamāṇḍapa</i> in the same temple.	Do.	Śrī-Rājendra-chōla I	Year 3	Do.	Do. - Commences with the <i>praśasti irattapāḍi Ilaṅgonḍu</i> . Seems to refer to the gift of land with attached water channel to the god Seṇṇivalamudaiyār in Vaḍakarai of Mēlkāraikkāṭṭu Seṇṇivaḷa-kūṭṭam in Rājendrasinga-vaḷanāḍu by the <i>ūravar</i> of the same place.
505	Do. South wall of the <i>ardhamāṇḍapa</i> in the same temple.	Do.	<i>Rājakēsari Tribhuvana-chakravartiga!</i> Kulōttuṅga chōla	....	Do.	Beginning lost. Contains the <i>praśasti irunila-magaḷai urimaiyir puṇarndu</i> , etc. Refers to the gift of tax-free land to the god Tiruchcheṇṇivaḷaḍaiyamu-Mahādēvar at Vīrachōlanallūr.
506	Do. Back wall of the <i>garbhagriha</i> in the same temple.	Do.	Rājendrachōla	Year 4	Do.	Incomplete. State that this record was issued by the king when he was camping at ... chōla-chaturvēdimāṅalam. Mentions the signatories Seṇṇināṭṭuvēḷāṇ, Rājendrachōlach-Chēndaṇ, Neḍuvāyiluḍaiyāṇ and Edirili-chōlanāḍāṇ, etc.
507	Do. Do. - South wall of the <i>sannadhi</i> of Svarṇāmbikā Amman.	Do. (?)	Do.	Fragmentary. Seems to record the installation of the deity Paḷliyaṇai-Nāchchiyār in the temple. Mentions the signatories, Rājendrachōlachcheṇṇināṭṭuvēḷāṇ, [Rā]jendra....uḍaiyāṇ-Tiruvaraṅgaṇ. In characters of the 12th century A.D.

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
508	Do. South wall of the <i>ardhamandapa</i>.	...	....	Year 7+{...}	Do.	Broken and incomplete. Seems to register a gift of land as <i>dēvadāna-iṟaiyili</i> to the temple <i>Seṇṇivalamuḍaiya-nāyanār</i> at <i>Kiḷkkāraikāṭṭu-Neduvāyilā...chōḷanallūr</i> . Do.
509	Do. Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Badly damaged and worn out. Seems to refer to the gift of paddy (<i>nel</i>) measured by <i>eṇkala-paḍi</i> . Mentions the signatories <i>Pasigarāyaṇ</i> , <i>puravuvāri śrīkaraṇattu mugaveṭṭi</i> , <i>Tañjāvūr-kiḷavār</i> . Do.
510	Do. Back wall of the <i>garbhagriha</i> of the Amman <i>sannadhi</i>.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Purport not clear. Seems to contain the <i>praśasti</i> of some king. Do.
511	Do. - On a stone slab lying in the <i>kambamkollai</i> to the west of the same village.	....	....	Durmukhi, Paṅguni, Wednesday	Do.	Refers to the gift of 50 <i>kuḷi</i> of land as <i>sarvamānya</i> to the god <i>Śrīmad-Seṇṇimāṇḍa-Tambirānār</i> by <i>Kaliṅgarāyar</i> for forming a <i>nandavana</i> for the merit of <i>Śrī-Kaḍakāttōḷa uḍaiyār</i> . Do.
LALGUDI TALUK						
512	<i>Tiṇṇakuḷam</i> . - South wall of the central shrine in the <i>Tiruneṟkuṇṇānāthar</i> temple.	....	....	....	Do.	Damaged and incomplete. Mentions the <i>brahmadēyam</i> <i>Nandipanmamaṅgalam</i> . Contains the names of <i>Nāgaśīyaṇ</i> , <i>Aiññūruvaṇ</i> . In characters of the 11-12th century A.D.
513	Do. North wall of the <i>Viśvanātha</i> shrine in the same temple	....	....	....	....	Incomplete. States that an individual by name <i>Nārāyaṇa-bhaṭṭaṇ</i> of <i>Vallūr</i> , an <i>āḷuṇṇaṇattār</i> of <i>Śrī-Madhurāntaka-chaturvēdimangalam</i> , a <i>brahmadēyam</i> of <i>Poygai-nāḍu</i> in <i>Rājarāja-vaḷanāḍu</i> sold land to the temple at <i>Tiruneṟkuṇṇam</i> . Among the boundaries of the land a river called <i>Rājagambhīra-pērāṟu</i> is mentioned. Do.

514	Do. Do.	Chōḷa	....	Year 13, Mēsha ba. 12, Thursday, Pūraṭṭādi = 1179 A.D., April 5	Do	Damaged at the end. Records that some <i>śivabrāhmaṇas</i> of the 30 day cycle in the temple at Tiruneruṇṇam migrated, while some did not. It appears that the amount of 438¼ <i>kāṣu</i> earmarked for the expenses on offerings and worship to the deity were not entrusted earlier to those <i>śivabrāhmaṇas</i> who continued to reside in the village. Now they received the said amount and agreed to burn a perpetual lamp to the deity at Tiruneruṇṇam in Poygai-nāḍu in Rājarāja-vaḷanāḍu. 32 cows and one bull were purchased with that amount to supply 91 <i>nāḷi</i> and 1 <i>uḷakku</i> of clarified butter for the lamp. The <i>śivabrāhmaṇas</i> gave an agreement to Uḍaiyār Rārajadēvan of Pēḷaikūḍi and other temple officials to that effect.
515	Do. South wall.	Do.	....	Do.	Do.	Records that some <i>śivabrāhmaṇas</i> of the 30 day cycle, in Tiruppādāḷiśvaramuḍaiya-nāyanār temple at Madhurāntāka-chaturvēdimaṅgalam migrated while some did not. Consequently worship in the temple ceased. Now the <i>śivabrāhmaṇas</i> who remained entered into an agreement with the temple official Ponnambala-nambi, mendicant Araiya Dēvāṇḍāṇ, temple official Tiruchchiṅṅambala-bhaṭṭan and the temple accountant Mūvalūr-uḍaiyār. Having been entrusted with 1714 <i>kāṣu</i> they agreed to burn two perpetual lamps with cows and bulls purchased with that amount. They also agreed to burn 14 twilight lamps. The accountant Mūvalūr-uḍaiyār Kuriyāmaṅgalam-uḍaiyār Virasundaran, Tiruchchiṅṅambala-bhaṭṭan and others figure as signatories.
516	On the north wall, <i>mukha-maṇḍapa</i> (near Navagraha).	Do.	Vikramachōḷa	Year 12	Do.	Built in. Begins with the <i>praśasti</i> of the king 'pūmādu puṇṇa'. Seems to record a gift of land for burning a perpetual lamp and also for conducting worship with offerings to the deity. Mentions Poygai-nāḍu located in Tirubhuvāṇachōḷadeva-vaḷanāḍu

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
517	On a pillar in the <i>mukha-maṇḍapa</i> . PERAMBALUR TALUK	Do.	....	Āvaṇi	Do.	Purport not clear. Seems to record a gift of land to Tiruṇṇakkuṇṇamudāiyār at Tiruṇṇakkuṇṇam. In characters of the 17th century A.D.
518	Kottavāsal. On a slab kept in the Śiva temple.	....	....	....	Do.	Refers to the gift of 2 <i>mā</i> land to god Mahādēvar by the <i>ūravār</i> for performing <i>abhiṣhēkam</i> with ghee in the temple. In characters of the 15th century A.D.
519	Do. - Another slab in the same temple. THIRUCHCHIRAPPALI TALUK	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Only imprecatory portion is available. In characters of the 17th century A.D.
520	Iraṭṭaimalaipudūr. - On a stone erected near Retṭaimalai-Ayyanār temple.	....	....	....	Do.	The inscription is interesting as it depicts at the top, the figures of a number of weapons of war and below, a horse with a man, a soldier, with a dagger-like weapon in his right-hand. Records that the Kuḷuvāṇai-nāṭṭār gave refuge to persons, probably soldiers of war. In characters of the 10th-11th century A.D.
521	Kuḷumaṇi. - North wall of the <i>mahāmaṇḍapa</i> in the Nāganāthasvāmi temple.	....	....	Year 4, Aippaṣi	Do	Beginning lost. Refers to the gift of <i>sarvamānya</i> land as <i>gurudakṣhiṇā</i> to Śrī-Jñānavarottu-nayinār by Dēva mahārāja of Tirumalai. In characters of the 11th century A.D.
522	Do. - North wall of the <i>adhiṣṭhana</i> in the same temple.	Chōḷa	Śrī kō-Rājakēsarivarman	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Seems to register a gift of land to the god for foods offerings and <i>abhiṣhekam</i> in the same temple.
523	Do. - North wall of the <i>garbhagṛiha</i> of the Amman <i>sannadhi</i> in the same temple.	....	....	Śaka 1417, Viśvāvasu Āṇi, Tuesday,	Do.	Incomplete. Seems to register a gift of <i>mākāṇi</i> of land to the <i>sabhā</i> (<i>iśurasvākkāl</i>) of Kuḷumaṇi by one Piravikkilāṇ suvāpāl, the son of Piravikkilāṇ for <i>chitraṇḍapam</i> in the temple.

UDAIYARPALAYAM TALUK						
524	Gaṅgaikoṇḍa-chōḷapuram. On loose-stone pieces kept in the Bṛihadīśvara temple. No. 1.	Chōḷa	Vikrama-chōḷa	Year 3	Do.	Damaged and incomplete. Refers to the sluice of the lake in Gaṅgaikoṇḍachōḷapuram of Kiṭāraṅkoṇḍachōḷa-vaḷaṇāḍu.
525	Do. No. 2.	Do.	Do.	Year 6, days-15	Do.	Do. Refers to the gift of money (<i>naṅkāśu</i>) by a lady Tribhuvanaṁudaiyā[1], with the interest amount of which a <i>sandhi</i> lamp was to be maintained by the temple authorities.
526	Do. No. 3	Do.	Do.	Year 9, Days-202	Do.	Do. Refers to the accession of land and mentions <i>pūppaḍai</i> of Gaṅgaikoṇḍachōḷapuram of Kiṭāraṅkoṇḍachōḷa-vaḷaṇāḍu.
527	Do. Do. No. 4.	Do.	[Rājadhiraḷa]	Year 27	....	Incomplete and Damaged. Contains portions of the <i>praśasti</i> of the king and records the gift of two perpetual lamps.
528	Do. Do. No. 5.	....	....	Do.	....	Damaged and incomplete. Records the donation of a door-frame (<i>tirunilaikkāl</i>) by one Mādhava-cheṭṭi and his wife (<i>agambaḍiyāl</i>). In characters of the 12th century A.D.
529	Do. No. 6.	....	....	Do.	Do.	Badly damaged. Purport not clear. Do.
530	Uḍaiyavarttiyanūr. - South wall of the <i>mahāmaṇḍapa</i> in the Śiva temple.	Chōḷa	...koṇḍa-chōḷa	Year 30	Do.	Records the gift of 155 <i>kuḷi</i> of cultivable land to the god Ādidēva by Taṇṇaṇ-periyāṇ-uḍaiyāṇ of Manukulakēśarinallūr for burning a <i>tiruvilakku</i> (lamp) in the temple. In characters of the 13th century A.D.
VILLUPURAM RAMASWAMY PADAIYATCHI DISTRICT GINGEE TALUK						
531	Ānaṅgūr. - On a rock in a field.	Do.	Rājakēśarivarman [Aditya I]	Year 15	Do.	Damaged. Seems to refer to a sluice (<i>tūmbu</i>) at Ānaṅgūr. In the characters of the 9th century A.D.
532	Do. Stone built in to the west <i>gōpura</i> of Sokkanātha temple.	Do.	Madiraikoṇḍa Kō[p-Parakēśari] [Parāntaka I]	Year 13	Do.	Incomplete. Purport not clear. Refers to the <i>Urar</i> of Kaḍambūr.

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
533	Do. On the pedestal of Naṭarāja image in the same temple.	Do.	....	....	Do.	Incomplete and damaged. Seems to record a gift of land <i>ās tiruppalibhōgam</i> to the temple by one Nalluḷān Araisadi-[mū]maṇi. Do.
534	Do. - On the pedestal of Vināyaka shrine in the same temple.	Vijayanagara	Achyutadēva-mahārāya	....	Do.	Badly damaged and incomplete. Mentions Śīṅapura.
535	Do. - On a rock.	Do.	....	....	Do.	Damaged and Incomplete. Mentions the name of a person Vanniya Savramēghapperiyān of Arugāvūr. In characters of the 14th century A.D.
536	Aviyūr. - On a rock in a field.	Do.	....	....	Do.	Badly damaged. Mentions the village Aviyūr. Purport not clear. In characters of about the 15th century A.D.
537	Kaḍambūr. - On a rock in the middle of the village.	Chōḷa	Kōp-Parakēśari [Parāntaka I]	Year 4	Do.	Refers to the gift of gold by one Nalluḷān Araiyaṇ Mādēvan to the <i>ūrār</i> of Kaḍambūr. In lieu of that the <i>ūrār</i> agreed to maintain the day to day activities in the temple (not specified).
538	Kuḷavandal. - On a stone.	Do.	....	....	Telugu	Badly damaged. Refers to some illness. In late characters.
539	Nallānpillaiperrāl. - On a stone slab in a field.	Vijayanagara	Achyuta [dēva mahārāya]	Śaka 1504, Nandana, Puraṭṭādi 10, śukla-paksha, Tiruvōṇam, Tuesday	Tamil	Refers to the gift of the village Sāluvaṇṇa- <i>paṇṇu</i> to the deity Paḷamalai-nayinar for the <i>pūja</i> , <i>aṅgarāṅga-vaibhōgam</i> , etc.
540	Vīramānallūr. - On the south <i>jagati</i> .	Do.	Kṛṣṇadēvarāya	Śaka 1403, Vishu, Kumbha, Wednesday, Uttarāṭṭādi	Do.	Refers to the sale of <i>kāṇiyāṭchi</i> right to Uḍaiyavar nāyakkar hailing from Pākkam in Pākka- <i>paṇṇu</i> , a subdivision of Nilagiri- <i>paṇṇu</i> on the north bank of Peṇṇai in Palakuṇṇa-kōṭṭam of Jayaṅgaṇḍachōḷa-maṇḍalam when the Śidampaṭṭu lake was destroyed in a natural calamity, for 70 <i>poṇ</i> in order to maintain the day to day activities of four temples known as Tirukkōyil, Piḷḷaiyār-kōyil, Vaiyiravan-koyil and Chaṇḍēsvaran-kōyil.

541	Do. <i>Jagati</i> of the north wall.	Do.	Do.	Śaka 1403, Vishu, Kumbha, pūrvapaksha	Do.	Refers to the sale of <i>kāṇiyāṭchi</i> rights to Timmappa-nāyakkar, son of Baṇḍāra-nāyakkar in the village of Rāvaṇavāsal when the Śidampatti lake was destroyed, for 76 <i>poṇ</i> . Timmappa-nāyakkar agreed to pay paddy and money to the temple for its maintenance.
542	Do. On the north wall of the Īśvara temple.	Do.	....	Śaka 1409	Do.	Damaged. Records the sale of <i>dēvadāna</i> land by the <i>tānattār</i> of the temple as <i>kāṇiyāṭchi</i> to Timma-nāyakkar, son of ... nāyakkar for which he agreed to pay to the temple of Aḷagiya-nāyanār for the <i>pūjā</i> and other purposes.
543	Do. On the northern <i>jagati</i> of the <i>maṇḍapa</i> in the same temple.	Do.	Sadāśivarāya	Śaka 1469 Plavaṅga-Rishaba, pūrvapaksha Puṇarvasu Pūsasōmavāra	Do.	Refers to the gift of the village Śīrāmūr with oblation of water by Śūrappa-nāyakkar-aiyyaṇ and Vaiyappa nāyakkar-aiyyaṇ. The above said village was referred to as <i>nāyakkattapam</i> of the above two which was included in Perumkāñchi- <i>śīrmai</i> .
544	Do. South wall of the same temple.	Do.	Do.	....	Do.	Damaged. Records the gift of certain taxes such as <i>āyam</i> , <i>paṭṭadai</i> , <i>nūlāyam</i> , etc. due from the villages including Sembēḍu, Viranigāmanallūr for supplying the oil for Aḷagiyanayinār temple lamps.
545	Do. - On the south wall of <i>kuḍa</i> in the same temple.	Do.	Narasīṅgadēva-mahārāya	Vikṛiti. Māsi 20	Do.	Refers to the stoppage of <i>pūjā</i> and other activities in the temple at Viranigāmanallūr. In order to get the performance of worship in the temple to be resumed the taxes such as <i>joḍi</i> , <i>sūlavari</i> , <i>kāṇikkai kaṭṭāyam</i> etc. were gifted as <i>sarvamānyam</i> .
546	Do. - <i>Jagati</i> of the north wall.	Nāyaka	... son of Raṅgappa-nāyakkar	....	Do.	Refers to the gift of 1500 <i>kuḷi</i> land from various villages, Vīra in gāmanallūr, Śokkanēndal, Palaiyappāḍi, Vaḍa-Mādappuṇḍi and Sembēḍu by Vīra Sōman. In characters of the 16th century A.D.
TINDIVANAM TALUK						
547	Perumakkaḷ. - On a loose stone kept in Āñjanēya temple of the village.	Chōḷa	Uttama-chōḷa	Year 16	Do.	Refers to the construction of a temple in stone (<i>tirukkaraḷi</i>) by one Ambalavaṇ Gaṇḍarādittāṇ.

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
548	Do.	Do.	Rājādhirāja (II?)	Year 13	Do.	Incomplete. Refers to the gift of taxes such as <i>antarāyam</i> , <i>kārttikaikkāśu Munnaḍi-kūlikāśu</i> , etc. to the temple of Tiruvāla Varadaiya-nāyanār located on the hill at Perugukkal. In characters of the 12th century A.D.
549	Do. - On the south wall of the <i>ardhamandapa</i> of Mukhyāchalēśvara temple on the hill.	Do.	Kulōttuṅga I	Year 15	Do.	Registers the sale of 500 <i>kuḷi</i> of land in public auction by the <i>ūrār</i> of Iḷavaḷappākkam <i>alias</i> Puravarinallūr in Oymā-nāḍu to one Ādittan Bhagavaṇ, landlord (<i>kiḷān</i>) of Adhirājamaṅgalapuram, a village in Naḍuvil-nāḍu. This land was donated to the temple of Tiruvānmigaiyīśvaram-uḍaiyār for the maintenance of a perpetual lamp. It was received by the <i>tiruvunṇāḷigai-śabhaiyār</i> of the temple.
550	Do. - Do.	Do.	Do.	Year 45	Do.	Records the purchase of land by one Kaṇagarāyan <i>alias</i> Araiyan kā[kkunā]yakan, a <i>uḍaiyān</i> of Kōṇūr in Poyir-kūṟṟama in Rājarāja-vaṇanāḍu of Chōḷa-maṇḍalam from the <i>ūrār</i> of Perukkil <i>alias</i> Gaṅgaikoṇḍanallūr in Oymā-nāḍu <i>alias</i> Vijaiyarājēndra-vaṇanāḍu for the amount of 68 <i>aṇṇāḍu naṟkāśu</i> . The boundaries of the land were specified.
551	Do. On the south wall of the same temple.	Do.	Tribh. Do.	Year 47	Do.	Registers the sale of 216 <i>kuḷi</i> of land by the <i>ūrār</i> of Perukkil <i>alias</i> Gaṅgaikoṇḍanallūr, a subdivision of Rājēndra-vaṇanāḍu <i>alias</i> Oymā-nāḍu in Jayaṅḡḇachōḷa-maṇḍalam to a person named Viśaiyālaiya-nāyakan, a landlord of [Vē]lār, in Vēlār-kūṟṟam, a subdivision of Chōḷa-maṇḍalam who donated the land to the temple.
552	Do. Do.	Do.	Do.		Do.	Incomplete. Refers to the gift of the village Edirilichōḷanallūr as <i>dēvadāna Iṟaiyili</i> to the temple of Tiruvānmigai-īśvaramuḍaiyār located on the hill in the

						village Gaṅgaikoṇḍanallūr by the king himself when he camped in the <i>abhishēka-maṇḍapa</i> in the <i>muttuppandar</i> of the temple of Vikkiramachōlapuram.
553	Do. - On the south wall of the same temple.	Do.	Do.	....	Do.	Refers to the gift of the <i>paligaippadai</i> portion of the temple by a lady named Śembiyakulamānikkattār, an <i>aṇukkiyār</i> of the king.
554	Do. - On the southern <i>maṇḍapa</i> in the temple.	Later Pallava	Kōpperuñjaṅga	Year 8	Do.	Incomplete. Mentions the temple of Āluḍaiyanāyaṇār on the hill at Perukkil <i>alias</i> Edirilichōlanallūr and Paḷampattiṇam in Paṭṭiṇa-nāḍu of Śembūr-kōṭṭam.
555	Do. - On the south wall pilaster of the <i>garbhagriha</i> of the same temple	....	....	....	Do.	Mentions the name of a person Tiruchchirāmbalamuḍaiyāṇ Aṇbartātabhaṭṭam belonging to <i>Ādrava gōtra</i> , a <i>śaivācharivaṇ</i> of the temple. Below the inscription the figure of a man is sculptured. In the characters of the 13th century A.D.
556	Do. On the north wall of <i>garbhagriha</i> near the niche of Brahma in the same temple.	....	....	....	Do.	Records the installation of a <i>Brahmā</i> sculpture by one <i>Nambi-nāḍu-variyaṁ</i> Perumāl, a <i>śivaabrāhmāṇa</i> of the temple residing in Oymā-nāḍu. Do.
557	Do. - On the south pilaster.	....	....	....	Do.	Mentions the name Periyāṇ Tiruvaṇ <i>alias</i> Śiṟuttonḍar of Peyittalai-Perumaṅgalam in Tenkarai-nāḍu. Below the inscription the figure of a person in <i>añjali</i> posture is seen. Do.
558	Do. - On the south wall.	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary and damaged. Seems to refer to the gift of two cows for a perpetual lamp and also one <i>kaḷaṇju</i> . In characters of about the 12th century A.D.
559	On a stone slab preserved in the PWD office. Findspot: Vīranāmur, Gingee taluk, Villupuram Ramaswamy padaiyatchi Dist.	Chōḷa	Rājarāja I	Year 8	Do.	Damaged and incomplete. Refers to the sluice-stone known as <i>maṇimurti tūmbu</i> in Paṇḍittachchōlanallūr.

B. INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1993-94 - Contd.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
560	Tindivanam. - On a sluice-stone preserved in the PWD office. Findspot: Tiruvampaṭṭu lake, same taluk, district.	Do.	Rājēndra [I]	Year 22	Do.	Refers to the setting up of a sluice by one Valivalankiḷāṇ Vēlāṇ Sūṟṟi.
561	Do. - (same place) Another sluice-stone	Do.	Do.	Year 31	Do.	Refers to the setting up of a sluice by the chief minister of the king (<i>uttaramandiri</i>). Amṇ-Āṟṟūruḍaiyāṇ Tāṅgi Āruran Šembiyaṇ.
VILLUPURAM TALUK						
562	Ālūr. - On the south wall of the <i>garbhagṛiha</i> in the temple of Tiruvāliśvaramuḍaiyār	Sambuvarāya	Rājanarāyaṇa Tirumallinātha	Year 18	Do.	Refers to the collection of taxes <i>kaḍamai</i> etc. from the <i>kāsāyakkuḍi</i> residing in and around the temple precincts by the <i>kōiyil-tāṇattar</i> for the maintenance of <i>pūjā</i> and repairs (<i>tiruppapi</i>) in the temple of Tiruvālanduṟai-uḍaiya nāyaṇār. Further it states that the new settlement of weavers as (<i>kāsāyakkuḍi</i>) to be settled in the village from the 19th regnal year onwards should pay the taxes such as <i>kaḍamai</i> , <i>śūlavari</i> , <i>vāsalpaṇam</i> . <i>pōrkkaḍamai nūlāyam</i> , āyam and the same would be <i>sarvamānya</i> of the temple for the day to day expenditure. In characters of the 13th century A.D.
563	Do. - On the south wall.	Do.	Do.	....	Do.	Refers to the installation of Sambandapperumāl-nāyaṇār by Tillaipperumāl Kaṟpakanāyaṇ, a <i>vidvān</i> (scholar-artist) of the <i>tiruvāsal</i> (temple) hailing from Perumbarrappuliyūr. Do.
564	Do. - On the north wall, Tiruvāliśvara temple.	Vijayanagara	Ariyaṇa-uḍaiyār	Śaka 1301, Raudri, Chittirai 15, pūrvapaksha tudigai Saturday	Do.	Incomplete. Refers to the fighting among the <i>vaṇṇiya nāyakkamār</i> some of whose names are mentioned as Raghūttamaṇi, Nārāyaṇa-śiṅgan, Śiṅganārāyaṇ, a dancer, etc.

565	Do. On the south wall of <i>maṇḍapa</i> in the same temple.	Do.	Kṛishṇadēvarāya	Saumya	Do.	Refers to the collection of 2 <i>paṇam</i> per loom per month as tax from the weavers who were newly settled in the village Āsūr.
566	Do. - On the <i>bhitti</i> of the south <i>ardhamāṇḍapa</i>.	....	....	....	Do.	Refers to the gift of 4 <i>mā</i> of dry (<i>puñjai</i>) land to the temple of Tiruvālandurai for the daily worship, repairs and for the maintenance of temple women (<i>tēvaraḍiṭṭār</i>), etc. The above said land was measured by a specific rod <i>nāṭṭalavukō!</i> In characters of about the 14th century A.D.
567	Do. - North wall, <i>kumuda</i> portion.	....	....	[Yuva] Āvaṇi-10	Do.	Refers to the gift of one <i>mā</i> and <i>turavu</i> land as tax free <i>dēvadāṇa</i> and also 1 3/4 <i>kalam</i> of paddy and one <i>paṇam</i> payable as <i>kaḍamai</i> and <i>nilavaḷi-kāṇikkai</i> to the goddess Aḷagiya-nāchchiyār shrine for the daily worship and repairs (<i>pūja</i> and <i>tiruppani</i>). Do.
568	Kāruvāthi. - On the surface of a rock.	....	....	....	Tamil verse	Records the praise of Vīrapperrumāl magadēśan and refers to Magadaipperumāl. In characters of the 12th century A.D.
569	Do. - On the surface of another rock.	....	....	....	Do.	Refers to the donation of a tank by one Viḷli Śīrudaiyāṇ. Do.
570	Śaṇḍiyambākkam. - On a hero stone.	....	....	....	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu	Incomplete and damaged. Refers to the cattle-raid by the sons of Gaṅga king (<i>adīaraiśaru</i>) king on Arugavūr in Oymā-nāḍu. A figure of a hero is depicted in standing (<i>samabhaṅga</i>) posture. He is having a sword in his left hand while his right hand holds a <i>kēḍaya</i> (the shield). A small dagger is shown in his belt. He is flanked by two ladies. In characters of about the 6-7th century A.D.
571	Villupuram. - On the south wall of Perumāl temple.	Chōḷa	Madurai-koṇḍa Kōp Parakēśari [Parāntaka I]	Year, 33	Do.	Damaged. Refers to the gift of land to the temple of Viṇṇagara-perumāṇ situated at Chaturvēdimāṅgalam (full name lost) in Adirai-nāḍu by the <i>sabhā</i> .
572	Do. On the south-eastern wall (built in) of the same temple.	....	....	Viḷambi, Aṟpaśi	Do.	Refers to <i>kāṇiyāṭchi</i> rights given to Kaṇmālar Kāṇappan, son of Yellappāchāri-Perumāl, Mādai, son of Namaśivāya-āchāri and Kambarāya, son of Vallai-āchāri, residing in Viḷuppuram. In characters of the 18th century A.D.

B. INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1993-94 - Concl'd.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
573	Do. - On the eastern wall of the <i>mahāmaṇḍapa</i> in the same temple.	....	....	Śaka 1343	Do.	Refers to the gift of certain taxes such as <i>sūlavari</i> , <i>kāṇikkai</i> etc. towards the resumption of activities like daily worship and offerings in the temple, which had come to a stop when the village-lake was damaged. In characters of about the 16th century A.D.
574	Do. - On the floor of the <i>garbhagriha</i> of the same temple wall.	Chōla	[Rājendra I]	Year, 16	Do.	Badly damaged. Contains the <i>praśasti</i> portion.
575	Do. - On the north eastern <i>maṇḍapa</i> of the same temple.	Vijayanagara	Kampana	....	Do.	Badly damaged. Seems to refer to the gift of land to the Perumāḷ temple by an individual named Śokkapperumāḷ. In characters of about the 16th century A.D.
<p align="center">UTTAR PRADESH ALLAHABAD DISTRICT ALLAHABAD TAHSIL</p>						
576	Allahabad. - A stone slab preserved in the Allahabad Museum. Findspot: Kauśāmbi.	....	....	....	Prākṛit, Brāhmī	States that it is the foot-print (<i>pādukā</i>) of Gagabhūti, son of Śivarakhita. In characters of about the 1st century B.C.
577	Do. Another stone slab in the same Museum. Findspot: Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Incomplete. Do.
578	Third stone slab in the same Museum. Findspot: Do. Acc. No. I/32.	....	....	Vikrama 1799, Śrāvaṇa śu. 1	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Purport not clear. Seem to mentions Varabhaṭṭa in line 3.

	AZAMGARH DISTRICT GHOSI TAHSIL					
579	Chakesar. - Inner side of a small well in the field of Shri Ram Bali Yadav.	....	....	....	Sanskrit-Nāgarī	Purport not clear. In characters of about the 10th century A.D.
	DEHRADUN DISTRICT RISHIKESH TAHSIL					
580	Rishikesh. - On a small hillock.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: [Sōmadāma]... <i>gōtī</i> . Do.
581	Do.	Do.	Mentions the name of mason (<i>sūtradhāra</i>) Sudēva. Do.
582	Do.	Do.	Reads: <i>Aruṇa</i> . Do.

C. ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS 1993-94

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	ANDHRA PRADESH KURNOOL DISTRICT ADONI TALUK					
1	Ādōni . - Dhūl Shāh-kī-Masjid in Maḥalla Kārwān. To the right side of central entrance.	....	....	A.H. [1]264 (and in chronogram) = 1837 A.D., December 9-1838 A.D., November 26	Persian verse, Nasta'līq	Damaged. Records the construction of a mosque, called Masjid-i-Dhūl Shāh by one Ḥaidar.
2	Medallion in the northern wall of the above mosque.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh in Ṭughrā	Contains religious text (praise of God). In characters of about the 19th century.
3	On the same wall near the above.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Do. <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter IX verse 18 and a Tradition of the Prophet regarding construction of mosques. Do.
4	On the southern wall.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Do. Do.
	MAHBOOBNAGAR DISTRICT KALVAKURTI TALUKA					
5	Velidāṇḍa. - Mosque outside the village. To the right and left sides of the central <i>mihrāb</i> . (Estampage received from Deputy Superintending Epigraphist, Zonal Office, Madras).	....	....	A.H. 1060 (in words), Ramāḡān 1=1650 A.D., August 18	Arabic, Thulth	Do. (Shiite <i>Durūd</i>) and the date evidently that of the construction of the mosque. Inscribed by Muḥammad Ṣaleḥ Māzandrānī (i.e. of Māzandarān in Iran).
6	Above the central <i>mihrāb</i> of the above mosque.	....	....	....	Arabic verse, Thulth	Do. (<i>Nād-i-'Alī</i>). In the same hand as above.

GUJARAT BANASKANTHA DISTRICT RADHANPUR TALUK						
7	Bhilot. - Masjid-i-Mahdviyān. Head-stones of graves inside. No. 1 (Photograph).	....	....	1) A.H. 918, Ramaḍān 4=1512 A.D., November 13 2) A.H. 920, Ramaḍān 4=1514 A.D., October 23.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Modern. Records the death of Mīrān Sayyid Maḥmūd Thānī Maḥdī known as Bihārī Pīr Ṣāhib.
8	No. 2. Do.	....	....	A.H. 960, Rabī' I, 9=1553 A.D., February 23	Do.	Do. Records the demise of Bībī Malkān, daughter of Bandagī Miyān Lāḍ Ṣhah Ṣiddīqī and wife of Ḥaḍrat Maḥdī.
9	No. 3. Do.	....	....	A.H. 980, Rajab 29=1572 A.D., December 5	Do.	Do. Records the death of Bandagī Miyān Sayyid 'Abdu' Ḥavy Raushan Munawwar, son of Ḥaḍrat Thānī Maḥdī.
10	No. 4. Do.	....	....	A.H. 1106, Dhī'l Hijja 10=1695 A.D., July 12	Do.	Do. Records the demise of Sayyid Aḥmad Ghāzī, son of Miyān Ṣhāh Muḥammad.
11	No. 5. Do.	....	....	A.H. ... , Rajab 26	Do.	Do. Records the death of Bībī Kad Bānū, daughter of Malik 'Uthmān Bārīwāl and wife of Ḥaḍrat Thānī Maḥdī.
12	Above the central <i>miḥrāb</i> of the same mosque	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Do. Contains religious text (First Creed and says that Allāh is our God, Muḥammad is our Prophet, and <i>Qur'ān</i> and Maḥdī are our guides). In characters of about the 19th century.
VARAHI TALUK						
13	Vārāhī. - Jāmi Mosque. Above the central <i>miḥrāb</i>.	....	....	....	Do.	Contains religious text (<i>Basmala</i> and <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter LXXII, verse 18). In characters of about the 16th century.
14	Do. Right side of the central <i>miḥrāb</i>.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. (Tradition of the Prophet regarding prayers). Do.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
15	Do. To the left side of the central <i>mihrāb</i> . BHARUCH DISTRICT AMOD TALUK	....	....	....	Do.	Do. (Tradition of the Prophet regarding construction of mosques). Do.
16	Roja Tānkaria. - Madrasa adjacent to the Jāmi' Mosque. On the wooden door. A.	....	....	A.H. 1339=1920 A.D., September 15-1921 A.D., September 3	Do.	Do. (A quotation about knowledge which is immortal, compared with wealth which is vanishing).
17	Do. Do. B. JAMBUSAR TALUK	....	....	A.H. 1339, Ramaḡān 12=1921 A.D., May 20	Do.	Do. (First Creed). Written by 'Abdu's-Salām.
18	Islāmpur. - Madīna Masjid. Slab kept above the central <i>mihrāb</i>.	....	....	A.H. 1339=1920 A.D., September 15-1921 A.D., September 3	Do.	Do. (Basmala and First Creed only).
19	Jambusar. - Jāmi' Masjid. Above the main entrance (Photograph).	....	....	A.H. 920=1514 A.D., February 26-1515 A.D., February 14	Arabic and Persian, Naskh	Modern. Records the date of the construction of the mosque. Builder's name not given,
20	Kāvī. - Baṛī Masjid. Above the entrance of the Madrasa.	....	....	A.H. 1337 (& in words), Dhi'l-Hijja 11 = 1919 A.D., September 7	Arabic and Urdū, Naskh and Nasta'liq	Records the constriction of the courtyard and the Madrasa at Kāvī by Islān 'Alī, on the given date.
21	Khānpur. - Madīna Masjid. Above the central <i>mihrāb</i> (Photograph).	....	....	A.H. 1345=1926 A.D., July 12-1927 A.D., June 30	Arabic, Naskh	Contains religious text (Basmala, First Creed and names of Allāh, Muḡammad and the four Caliphs) and the date obviously that of the completion of the mosque.

BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT GHOGHA TALUK					
22	Ghogha. - Bohra graveyard near Sonali Tank. Headside of a big grave.	....	....	A.H. 1080 (words), Rabī'ī=1669 A.D., July 20-August 18	Do. Damaged. Records the death of Lād Bībī, daughter of Bodiya Bhāī, son of Tāj Bhāī, son of, son of Muḥammad.
23	Graves behind a tomb in the above graveyard. Head-sides. No. 1.	....	....	A.H. 1313, Dhī'l Qa'da 25=1896 A.D., May 8	Do. States that this is the grave of Mullā Ibrām Jī(son) of Mullā Mānū Jī, who died on the given date.
24	No. 2.	....	....	A.H. 1309, Jumādā 1, 14 = 1891 A.D., December 16	Persian, Naskh Records the death of Fhūl Bā'ī, daughter of Nūr Bhā'ī, on the given date.
25	No. 3.	....	....	A.H. 1228, Jumādā 1, 8=1813 A.D., May 9	Arabic, Naskh States that this is the grave of Mullā Yūsuf 'Alī, (son) of Mullā 'Abdu'l Qādir Rāmpurwālā.
26	No. 4.	....	....	1) A.H. 1242, Ramaḍān 25=1827 A.D., April 22 2) (Vikram) Samvat 1881	Persian, Naskh Records the death of Bodhā Khān, on the give date.
27	No. 5.	....	....	A.H. 1301, Rabī'ī 1 12=1884 A.D., January 11	Do. Records the demise of Jīwī Bāī, daughter of Mūsā Jī.
28	No. 6.	....	....	A.H. 1263, Sha'bān 10=1847 A.D., July 24	Arabic, Naskh Records the date of death of Bā'ī Fāṭima Bū, daughter of 'Isā Bhā'ī.
29	Loose slabs kept near the above tomb in the same graveyard No. 1.	....	....	A.H. 1071, Shawwāl 26, Monday=1661 A.D., June 14	Do. Records the death of Hājī Bhā'ī, son of Sumchī, on the given date.
30	No. 2.	....	....	A.H. ..., Šafar ...	Do. Damaged. Records the demise of Shaikhū Jī, son of Muḥammad Jī.

C. ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS 1993-94 - Contd.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
31	No. 3.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Records the death of Aḥmad, son of Muḥammad. Other details lost.
32	No. 4.	....	....	A.H. 1012, Dh'il Qa'da 19=1604 A.D., April 9	Arabic and Persian, Naskh	Records the death of Qāsim, son of Ādam, on the given date.
33	No. 5.	....	....	A.H. 1210, Šafar 2=1795 A.D., August 18	Persian, Naskh	Records the death of Ḥasan, son of Pīr Bhā'ī.
34	No. 6.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Fragmentary. Contains religious text (Basmala, First Creed and <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter LV, verses 26-28). In characters of about the 18th century.
35	Graveyard near Octroi Nāka. Loose headstone.	....	....	A.H. 1230=1814 A.D., December 14-1815 A.D., December 2	Do.	Contains religious text (Do. Do. and <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter LV, verses 26-27).
36	Headstone of a grave. Same place.	....	....	....	Persian, Nasta'liq	Fragmentary. Contains the name Bāsam Shaikh Muḥammad Bhā'ī, obviously the deceased. Other details lost. In characters of about the 18th century.
37	Shaikh Saidū Bābā Graveyard. Loose slab kept near the enclosure wall of graves.	....	....	A.H. 1168, Dhi'l-Hijja 1=1755 A.D., September 8	Arabic, Naskh	Records the death of Khākī Shāh, son of Amānī Shāh Dīwān, on the given date.
KHEDA DISTRICT						
BORSAD TALUK						
38	Borsad. - Mosque in Raja Mohalla. Slab fixed on the drinking water platform in the courtyard (Photograph).	....	....	A.H. 1335, Sha'bān 21=1917 A.D., June 12	Arabic and Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the date for the construction of the mosque.

KHAMBHAT TALUK					
39	Khambhat. - Loose sarcophagus of a grave lying near the tomb of Parwāz Shāhīd.	....	....	....	Arabic Naskh Fragmentary. Records the demise of Aḥmad Mannan? In characters of about the 15th century.
40	A grave outside the above tomb. Headstone.	....	....	A.H. 1318 (and chronogram), Dhī'l-Ḥijja 10, Sunday = 1901 A.D., March 31	Persian prose and verse, Tughrā-i-Ma'kūs, Naskh and Nasta'līq Records the demise of Sayyid Qamarud-Dīn Šāhib Shīrāzī Khambātī, on the given date. Composed by Sayyid Muẓaffar Yazdān Nāmī.
41	An enclosure of graves in front of the above tomb. Slab fixed in the western side (Photograph).	....	....	A.H. 1311 (& 4 chronograms) Sha'bān 28=1894 A.D., March 6	Arabic prose and verse and Urdū verse, Naskh and Nasta'līq Records the death of Sayyidnā al-Shāh Sayyid Ḥusain Miyān al-Qādirī al-Wajāhī al-Khambātī. Text composed by Ḍiyā.
42	Graveyard of Sayyid 'Alī. Sarcophagus of a grave.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh Badly damaged. Details lost. In characters of about the 15th century.
43	Do. Sides of an old grave.	....	....	....	Do. Fragmentary and damaged. Contains religious text (<i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter XXXVI, verses 28-29 and parts of verses 30, 38-40, 49-52, 65-68). Do.
44	Loose slab lying near the <i>nāla</i> behind the above graveyard.	....	....	....	Do. Do. Do. (<i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter II, part of verse 255). Do.
45	Tomb of Sayyid Maulāī Aḥmad Šāhib towards the sea-coast. Slab in the corner of the tomb (Photograph).	....	....	A.H. ..., Muḥarrām 10	Do. States that this is the grave of the pious and the learned Maulāī Aḥmad.
MEHSANA DISTRICT					
CHANASMA TALUK					
46	Dhinoj. - Dāūdī Bohra Masjid. Above the central <i>mihrāb</i>.	....	....	A.H. 962, Ramaḍān 1 = 1555 A.D., July 20	Do. Contains religious text (<i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter LXXII, verse 18 and a Tradition of the Prophet regarding construction of mosques) and the date evidently that of the completion of the mosque.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
47	Graves in the compound of the above mosque. Headsides. No. 1.	....	....	A.H. 1282, Ramaḍān 27=1866 A.D., February 13	Do.	States that this is the grave of Mullā 'Alī Bhā'ī, son of Ṭayyab Khān, son of Mullā Ḥaidar, who died on the given date.
48	No. 2.	....	....	1) A.H. 1306, Rajab 21=1889 A.D., March 23 2) Samvat 1946?	Arabic, Naskh and Gujarātī Naskh	Bilingual. Records the death of Kīkā Bhā'ī, son of al-Shaikh al-Adīb Sulṭān 'Alī, on the given date.
49.	No. 3 (Photograph).	....	....	[Ramaḍān] (words)	Arabic, Naskh	Modern. States that this is the grave of Shaikh Dā'ūd Bhā'ī son of Shaikh 'Abdu'llāh Bhā'ī. Year of death not given.
50	No. 4. Do.	....	....	Rabī'l, 28 (words)	Do.	Do. Points to the grave as that of Shaikh Muḥammad Bhā'ī, son of Shaikh Ḥasan Bhā'ī. Do.
PANCHMAHALS DISTRICT JHALOD TALUK						
51	Jhālod. - Jāmi' Masjid. Right side of the Main Gate.	....	....	A.H. 1134 (and chronogram) = 1721 A.D., October 11-1772 A.D., September 30	Persian verse, Nasta'līq	Slightly damaged. Assigns the construction of a beautiful mosque to one Ja'far.
52	On the eastern wall of the said mosque.	....	....	Do.	Do.	Purport same as above.
HIMACHAL PRADESH KANGRA DISTRICT KANGRA TAHSIL						
53	Kāngrā. - Fort. Slab fixed on the Jahāngīrī Gate.	....	....	A.H. 1134 (and chronogram) = 1721 A.D., October 11 - 1722 A.D., September 30	Persian, Nasta'līq	Records the name Lāla Narāin Dās under whose administration, obviously, the gate was completed. In characters of about the 17th century.

MADHYA PRADESH DHAR DISTRICT DHAR TAHSIL					
54	Māṇḍu. - Office of the Conservation Assistant, Archaeological Survey of India. Loose slabs kept in the hall. No. 1 (originally from Māṇḍu).	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh Fragmentary. Contains religious text (<i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter XCIV, verses 2-8, Chapter LXXV, verses 1-2). In characters of about the 16th century.
55	No. 2.	....	....	....	Do. Do. (Attributes of God). Do.
56	No. 3.	....	....	....	Do. Do. (records <i>Duā-i-Qunūṭ</i>). Do.
57	No. 4.	....	....	....	Do. Do. (<i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter XXIV, verse 35). Do.
58	No. 5.	....	....	....	Do. Do. (<i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter XXXVI, parts of verses 60-61, 65-66 and 68-69). Do.
59	No. 6.	....	....	....	Do. Fragmentary and damaged. Do. (<i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter XLII, part of verse 11 and some prayers). Do.
60	No. 7.	....	....	....	Do. Do. (<i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter II, part of verse 105 and Chapter XXXIII, part of verse 26). Do.
61	No. 8.	....	....	....	Do. Do. Do. (<i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter LXXIII, verses 18-20). Do.
62	No. 9.	....	....	....	Do. Do. Do. (prayers). Do.
63	No. 10.	....	....	....	Do. Do. Do. (Attributes of God). Do.
64	No. 11.	....	....	....	Do. Do. Do.
65	No. 12.	....	....	....	Do. Do. Do. (<i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter LIX, parts of verses 1-2). Do.
66	No. 13.	Do. Do. Do. (<i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter XXXVI, parts of verses 62, 66, 70-72). Do.

C. ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS 1993-94 - Contd.

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	INDORE DISTRICT INDORE TAHSIL					
67	Kampel. - An old building known as Ahalliya Bāi-kī-Kachhcrī. An old small mosque inside the building enclosure. Above the central <i>mihrāb</i> .	Sultāns of Mālwa	Alp Khān i.e. Hushang Shāh Ghūrī	A.H. 817, Jumādā I, 25 = 1414 A.D., August 12	Persian, Naskh	Assigns the construction of a mosque to 'Abdu'l Halīm Alp Khānī, during the reign of Husā'd-Dunyā wa'd-Dīn A'zam Humāyūn Alp Khān. Published in <i>Cities Towns and Republics in Ancient and Medieval India</i> , Vol. VII and VIII 1989-90, pp. 115-16.
	MANDSAUR DISTRICT MANASA TAHSIL					
68	Manasa. - New Mosque on Rampura Road. On the northern wall (inner side).	....	....	A.H. 1312, Jumādā I, 21 = 1894 A.D., November 20	Arabic and Urdū, Naskh and Nasta'līq	Damaged. Contains religious text (Basmala, First Creed and names of four Caliphs, four Angels, Fāṭima, Hasan and Husain). Further records the date of construction of courtyard? during the time of Zund Shāh, probably a saintly person of that town.
	NIMACH TAHSIL					
69	Nīmach. - Mosque adjacent to Dargāh of Bābā Shahābu'd-Dīn. Slab on the western wall (outer side).	....	....	1) A.H. 1317 2) 1899 A.D.	Arabic, Persian verse and Urdū prose and verse, Naskh and Nasta'līq	States that Risāldār Major Sardār Bahādur Lāl Khān Ḥanafī of <i>Risāla</i> (i.e. Horse Regiment) No. 3, Bombay, constructed a mosque adjacent to the Dargāh of Dātā Shahābu'd Dīn Shāhib, at the behest of his <i>Murshid</i> (i.e. spiritual guide) Mīr Imām 'Alī Shāhib Sajjāda Nashīn and dedicated it to God.
	MAHARASHTRA BEED DISTRICT ASHTI TALUK					
70	Āshṭī. Qāḍī Mosque. On the facade.	Mughal	Shāh 'Ālamgīr (Aurangzeb)	....	Persian verse, Nasta'līq	Badly damaged. Extant portion records the construction of a mosque, under the supervision of Qāḍī (name lost) when [Nāhir Khān] Ghūrī was the <i>Deshkh</i> (i.e. revenue officer) of the <i>pargana</i> .

GEORAI TALUK						
71	Pāchegāon. - 'Idgāh. To the left of the central <i>mihrāb</i> .	Do.	Farrukh Siyar	....	Do.	Damaged. Records the construction of a mosque (evidently the 'Idgāh) by Muḥammad Fuḍail, a trader.
72	Pīplā Jāgīr. - Havelī of Shri Ashok Laxman Dole. On the facade.	....	....	1) Faḡlī 1167 (A.H. 1171) = 1757-58 A.D. 2) Saka 1679	Persian and Marāṭhī, Nasta'līq and Nāgarī	Bilingual. Records evidently the construction of the house of Srī Narsinh Sahāi Jānū Sarzī Rāo Dole, the <i>Muqaddam</i> (and) <i>Patwārī</i> (i.e. Chief Accountant) of village (<i>Mauḍa'</i>) Pīpla Buzurg of <i>pargana</i> Bīr and <i>Tappa</i> Georāi.
73	Umāpur. - Dargāh Qadam-i-Rasūl. On the facade.	....	....	A.H. 1179 (words) Rabi I, 5 Friday = 1765 A.D., August 22	Arabic and Persian verse, Naskh and Nasta'līq	Damaged. Records the installation of <i>Qadam-i-Rasūl</i> (i.e. Foot print of Prophet Muḥammad) by Sayyid Ibrāhīm, on the given date. Also records the death of Sayyid Ibrāhīm in the same year. Sayyid Ḥusain, mentioned in the text, was probably the spiritual successor of the deceased and keeper of the footprint.
74	Jāmi 'Mosque. Left and right sides of the main entrance.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains religious text (First Creed only). In characters of about the 16th century.
75	Wahegāon Arab. - Graveyard in front of the Jāmi' Mosque. On a grave.	....	....	A.H. 1324=1906 A.D., February 25-1907 A.D., February 13	Arabic, Nasta'līq	Records the death of Qāsim, son of Ḥusain 'Arab (i.e. from Arabia), on the given date.
76	Loose slab kept in the above mosque.	....	....	A.H. 1328, Ramaḍān 18, Friday=1910 A.D., September 23	Persian, Nasta'līq	Records that Nawāz Khān, son of Nannhe Khān <i>Mi'mār</i> (i.e. mason), resident of Bīd and builder of the mosque (i.e. Jāmi' Mosque), died on the given date.
77	On the facade of the above mosque.	....	....	A.H. 1326 = 1908 A.D., February 4 - 1909 A.D., January 22	Arabic, Nasta'līq	Contains religious text (First Creed) and the date probably that of completion of the mosque.
MANJLEGAON TALUK						
78	Tākarwan. - Dargāh of Qamar 'Alī Shāh. Headstone built into the eastern wall of the enclosure.	A.H. 1290=1873 A.D., March 1-1874 A.D., February 17	Persian, Nasta'līq	Contains the name of the deceased Miyān Ghulām Ḥusain and the date.

C. ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS 1993-94 - Contd.

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	PARLI TALUK					
79	Sirsāla. - Dargāh of <u>Shāikh Farīd Tawakkal-allāh</u> . Over the entrance.	....	....	....	Arabic and Persian, Naskh	Badly damaged. Assigns the repairing of the tomb to Malik Mubārak, son of Khān-i-A'zam I'timād Khān. In characters of about the 16th century.
	JALNA DISTRICT BHOKARDAN TALUK					
80	Hasnabad. - 'Īdgāh. Loose slab lying near the pulpit.	....	....	A.H. 1125 (and chronogram) Ramaḍān 5=1713 A.D., September 14	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Damaged. Records the construction of a hospice by Sīdī Sarwar.
81	Kothara Bazar. - 'Īdgāh. On the western wall (outer-side). (Photograph).	....	....	A.H. 1304, Ramaḍān 15, Wednesday = 1887 A.D., June 7	Persian Nasta'liq	Contains only the date probably that of construction of the 'Īdgāh.
	GHAN SANGVI TALUK					
82	Rānjani. - Mosque of <u>Shāh 'Ālam</u> near Bus Stand. Loose slab lying in the prayer hall.	....	....	A.H. 1173, Ramaḍān 17=1760 A.D., May 3	Do.	Assigns the construction of a mosque of Amīr 'Alī Shāh, son of Husain Shāh.
	JALNA TALUK					
83	Hatwan. - Dargāh of <u>Khairāt Khān</u> on the bank of the river. Grave in the tomb. On the sarcophagus.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Damaged. Contains religious text (Basmala and First Creed). In characters of about the 18th century.

84	Ner. - Loose marble slab lying in the Baī Masjid of the village.	....	....	A.H. 1327 = 1909 A.D., January 23 - 1910 A.D., January 12	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the construction of a mosque by Motī Khān (son of) Laīr Khān, son of Raḥīm Khān.
PARTUR TALUK						
85	Partur. - Dargāh of Shāh Pīr Badle. Grave in the compound on a platform. Headstone.	....	....	1) A.H. 1349 (and chronogram), Rajab (8), Saturday=1930 A.D., November 29 2) Faṣlī 1340 Dī 25	Persian prose and verse, Nasta'liq	Records the demise of Maulavī Mīr Imā'd-Dīn Shāhib. Further records that the deceased was the <i>Ta'luqdār</i> of <i>Ta'luqa</i> Partur and brother of Sajjāda at Dargāh Sharīf <i>Ta'luqa</i> Deglur in District Nander.
86	Satona Khurd. - Mosque. Slab fixed above the central <i>mihrāb</i> . (Photograph).	....	....	....	Arabic, Nasta'liq	Contains religious text (Basmala and First Creed). In characters of about the 19th century.
NAGPUR DISTRICT RAMTEK TALUK						
87	Goreghat. - Grave in a field. Headstone.	....	....	A.H. 1276, Sha'bān 14=1860 A.D., March 7	Persian, Nasta'liq	Badly damaged. Records the death of Muḥammad Shaikh ..., (son of) Shaikh Aḥmad, at Kāmtī (i.e. Kamptee). He was in the service of Sarkār Company Bahādur (i.e. East India Company).
88	Rāmték. - Grave in front of the tomb of Sayyid Shāh Walī. Headstone.	....	....	A.H. 1278 (and chronogram) Jamādā I 29=1861 A.D., December 2	Persian verse and prose, Nasta'liq	Damaged. Records the death of some girl in her childhood.
89	Another grave behind the above tomb. Headstone.	....	....	A.H. 1309 (and chronogram) Jumādā II 2 = 1872 A.D., January 3	Persian prose and verse, Nasta'liq	Records the death of <i>Shaikh</i> Karīm, son of Alfū. Composed by 'Ādil.

C. ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1993-94 - *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	RAJASTHAN KOTA DISTRICT RAMGANJ MANDI TAHSIL					
90	Julmī. - Mosque adjacent to Raj Mandir. Slab fixed in the court-yard of the Mosque. Obverse.	Mughal	Shāh Jahān	A.H. 1067, Šafar 13, Thursday = 1656 A.D., November 21	Persian, Nasta'liq	Badly damaged. States that Shāh Husain Sarwarī, the disciple (<i>murīd</i>) of Mīrān Shāh Darwish Muḥammad Bukhārī, built this mosque during the reign of Shāh Jahān in the given year. Further narrates that the camp (<i>dera</i>), garden, palace and the mosque were erected during the time of Khudā Qulī Khān, probably the governor of the region.
91	On the Reverse.	Do.	Do.	....	Do.	Do. Assigns the construction of a palace to one Jandā Husain, during the reign of Shāh Jahān. Other details lost.
92	A building known as Maḥal near the above. On a Shivalinga inside the room.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Do. Contains religious text (First Creed, Basmala and <i>Nād-i-'Alī</i>). In characters of about the 17th century.
93	Slab fixed in the ground in front of the above Maḥal.	....	....	....	Persian, Nasta'liq	Do. Pertaining to some construction work, records the name of the mason (<i>kāriḡar</i>) Pirū Muqaddam and refers to the sons of Nūr-Muḥammad and Jahāngīr. In characters of about the 18th century.
94	Dargāh Pīr Husain inside a garden on Julmi-Pipliya Road. Slab fixed inside the northern wall of the tomb.	Mughal	Shāh Jahān	Regnal year 14, A.H. 1067 (date irregular)	Do.	Do. States that this garden which belonged to Shāh Husain Sarwarī had been laid out in the 14th Regnal year? of Shāh Jahān Bādshāh Ghāzī. It further warns that nobody whether Hindu or Muslim, should interfere with its fixed boundaries. Also contains the name of the mason Shaikh Mihr 'Ali, who was the native of the village Zulmī.

SAWAI MADHOPUR DISTRICT SAWAI MADHOPUR TAHSIL						
95	Ālampur. - Dargāh of Muhammad Ghauth on a hill towards the east of the village. Grave. Head side.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Fragmentary and badly damaged. Contains religious text (<i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter V, part of verse 2). In characters of about the 15th century.
UTTAR PRADESH ALIGARH DISTRICT ALIGARH TAHSIL						
96	Aligarh. - Jāmi' Mosque in Mohalla Bālā Qul'a. Loose slab.	Mughal	Aurangazeb	Regnal year 48, A.H. 1115 (and chronogram) = 1703 A.D., December 28 - 1704 A.D., April 24	Persian verse and prose, Nasta'līq	Records the excavation of a well by Hāfiẓ Muḥammad Afḡal, son of Muḥammad Sa'id. cf. <i>Aligarh District: A Historical Survey</i> (Delhi, 1981), p. 256, pl. XXV.
97	On the facade of the said mosque (Photograph).	Do.	Muḥammad Shāh	1) A.H. 1137 = 1724 A.D., September 9-1725 A.D., August 28 2) Regnal year 11, A.H. 1141 (words) = 1728 A.D., November 1-1729 A.D., July 15	Persian, Nasta'līq	Records the construction of a Jāmi' Mosque and a well by Thābit Khān Bahādur Thābit Jang, son of Muḥammad Beg, of Mughal Turkmān race and resident of <i>Qasba</i> Kol (i.e. Aligarh). The work of construction was commenced on the first date and completed on the second. cf. <i>ibid.</i> , pp. 264; <i>Proceedings of Asiatic Society of Bengal (PASB)</i> , 1972, pp. 165-66.
98	Another loose slab in the above mosque.	....	....	A.H. 1337 = 1918 A.D., October 7-1919 A.D., September 25	Do.	Assigns the construction of a wall, door and <i>Deorhī</i> to Fathiyāb Khān, son of Kāle Khān, resident of 'Aligarh.
99	Graveyard near the Dargāh of Shāh Jamāl. Grave to the west side of the tomb. Sarcophagus and sides.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains religious text (First Creed, Basmala and <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter II, verses 255-56 and Fifth Creed). In characters of about the 16th century.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
100	Same place. Grave in an enclosure. Headstone.	....	....	1) A.H. 1315 (and chronogram), Rabī II 26, Friday 2) 1897 A.D., September 24	Arabic and Persian verse, Naskh in Ṭughrā-i-Ma'kūs and Nasta'līq	Records the demise of Yaḥyā Khān, son of Ya'qūb Khān at the age of 19 years. Text composed by Aḥmad.
101	Loose headstone lying in another enclosure at the above graveyard.	....	....	A.H. 1315 (and chronogram) = 1897 A.D., June 2-1898 A.D., May 21	Persian verse and prose, Nasta'līq	Damaged. Records the death of Faḍl Aḥmad, on the given date. Text composed by Ishqī and inscribed by Darwīsh Naẓīr Ḥusain of Matia Maḥal, Delhi.
102	Graves on a platform near the gate of the above tomb. Headstones. No. 1.	....	....	A.H. 1296 (and chronogram), Ramaḍān 17, Friday=1879 A.D., September 4	Persian verse, Nasta'līq	Records the death of Gul Begam, on the given date. Text composed by Qais.
103	No. 2.	....	....	A.H. 1306 (and chronogram), Sha'bān 12, Sunday=1889 A.D., April 13	Persian and verse, Nasta'līq	Records the death of Shaikh Muḥammad Miyān Jān, <i>Wakīl-i-'Adālat</i> (i.e. Advocate) 'Alīgarh, resident of <i>Qasba</i> Dabā'i, District Bulandshahr. Text composed by Qais, referred to above.
104	No. 3.	....	....	A.H. 1312 (and chronogram), Ramaḍān 11, Saturday=1895 A.D., March 8	Do.	States that Dārughā Shaikh Muḥammad 'Ali Bakhsh, brother of Late Shaikh Muḥammad Miyān Jān Ṣāhib Wakīl, (referred to in No. 103 above) resident of <i>Qasba</i> Dabā'i, District Bulandshahr, died on the given date. Composed by Qais (referred to in Nos. 102 and 103).
105	Graves to the west of the old mosque situated near the Dargāh of Shāh Jamāl. Headstones. No. 1.	....	....	A.H. 1312 (and chronogram), = 1894 A.D., July 5-1895 A.D., June 23	Urdū prose and verse and Persian verse, Nasta'līq	Records the death of Muḥammad Nabī Dād Khān, nom-de-plume Mushtāq. He was an Advocate in the Dīwānī Court at 'Alīgarh and Sub-Registrar of Tahṣīl Kher. Text composed by Qais, mentioned above.

106	No. 2.	....	....	A.H. 1306 (and chronogram) = 1888 A.D., September 7-1889 A.D., August 27	Do.	Records the demise of Hāfiẓ Muḥammad 'Abdu'l Ḥakīm <i>Sar-Daftar-i-Nahr</i> (i.e. government officer for canal project) at 'Alīgarh and resident of Delhi. Composed by 'Alīm.
107	No. 3.	....	....	A.H. 1311 (and chronogram) = 1893 A.D., July 15-1894 A.D., July 4	Persian verse Nasta'līq	States that a lady named 'Abbāsī daughter of 'Ināyat Khān, died on the given date. Text composed by Qais.
108	No. 4.	....	....	A.H. 1308 (and chronogram) Dhi'l-Hijja 15 = 1891 A.D., July 22	Do.	Records the demise of 'Abdu'l 'Azīz, on the given date. Composed by Qais.
109	No. 5.	....	....	A.H. 1314 (and chronogram), Rabī II, 26, Tuesday=1896 A.D., October 4	Urdū verse and prose and Persian verse, Nasta'līq	Records the death of Hājī Muḥammad Ghulām Rasūl who originally belonged to Kashmir and was a famous trader at Kol (i.e. 'Alīgarh). Further states that he was a very generous and pious person. Text composed by Rāz.
110	A grave at the western end of the above graveyard. Headstone.	....	....	A.H. 1352 (and chronogram) = 1933 A.D., April 26-1934 A.D., April 15	Urdū prose and verse, Nasta'līq	Records the death of Maulavī Hāfiẓ Muḥammad 'Abdu'l-Ghaffār Khān Šāhib, son of Chaudharī Muḥammad 'Abdu'l Khāliq Khān Šāhib, resident of 'Alīgarh. Also states that he was the most learned man of his times and was the <i>ustād</i> (i.e. tutor) of Nawwāb of Bhopal. Text composed by Mā'il.
HATHRAS TAHSIL						
111	Mendu. - Well near Yūsuf Khān's Havelī. Slab fixed in the inner wall (Photograph).	....	....	A.H. 1320 (and chronogram) = 1902 A.D., April 10-1903 A.D., March 29	Persian prose and Urdū verse, Nasta'līq	Damaged. Records excavation of a well by Yūsuf 'Alī Khān.
112	Yūsuf 'Alī Khān's graveyard. Headstone of a grave.	....	....	A.H. 1325 (and chronogram) = 1907 A.D., February 14-1908 A.D., February 3	Persian verse, Nasta'līq	States that Honourable Nawwāb Yūsuf 'Alī Khān, Honorary Magistrate of India, died on the given date. Composer of the text was Dhākī.

C. ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1993-94 - Contd.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
113	Jāmi' Mosque. Loose slab.	....	....	A.H. 1320 (and chronogram) = 1902 A.D., April 10-1903 A.D., March 29	Do.	Fragmentary. Seems to record the construction of a gate designated as <i>Dar-i-Nādirī</i> . Name of the builder not given.
114	Sasni. - Jāmi' Mosque. Slab fixed over the entrance.	....	....	A.H. 1293 (and chronogram) = 1876 A.D., January 28-1877 A.D., January 15	Persian prose and Urdū verse, Nasta'līq	Assigns the construction of a beautiful mosque to Nawwāb Maḥammūd 'Alī Khān, under the supervision of Munshī Aṭfāḥ Ḥusain, resident of Kol. Inscribed by Muḥammad Yaḥyā.
BAHRAICH DISTRICT BAHRAICH TAHSIL						
115	Bahraich. - Jāmi' Mosque. Slab fixed in the room of Mu'adhhdhin.	....	....	A.H. 1345 (and chronogram) = 1926 A.D., July 12-1927 A.D., June 30	Persian verse, Nasta'līq	Fragmentary. Records extension of the mosque for running a <i>madrasa</i> (i.e. school) by Deputy Amīr Ḥasan, who spent the money for this out of his own pocket.
116	Loose slab in possession of Mu'adhhdhin of the above mosque. Originally from the same mosque.	....	....	A.H. 1295=1878 A.D., January 5-December 25	Urdū verse Nasta'līq	Records the construction of a <i>langer khāna</i> (i.e. kitchen house) by the disciples and followers of the spiritual head Raḥmatu'llāh. Text composed by Ṣaghīr.
KAISARGANJ TAHSIL						
117	Gaṇḍāra. - Jāmi' Mosque. In the central <i>miḥrāb</i>.	....	....	A.H. 1310 (and chronogram) = 1883 A.D., November 2-1884 A.D., October 20	Arabic, Thulth	Records <i>Allāh</i> and the date only.

118	Kaisarganj. - Old Jāmi' Mosque. On the eastern wall. Left corner.	....	....	....	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Assigns the construction of a mosque to Tahşıldār Sayyid Wajāhat Husain, with the help of the local public. Text composed by Balīgh.
NAWABGANJ TAHSIL						
119	Bānsā. - Mosque called Phundan-kī-Masjid. Above the main entrance (Photograph).	....	....	1) A.H. 1226 (and chronogram) = 1840 A.D., March 5 - 1841 A.D., February 22 2) A.H. 1227 (and chronogram) = 1841 A.D., February 23-1842 A.D., February 11	Arabic verse and Persian verse, Naskh and Nasta'liq	Records the erection of a mosque at the village Bānsa on the first date by Ibrāhīm entitled <i>Sharafu'd Daula Bahādur</i> who held the post of <i>Qādī</i> in the town. In the Persian version, it is further elaborated that it was a new construction in the place of an old dilapidated mosque, completed on the second date. Composed by Wāthiq.
120	Bhānmau. - Baqī Masjid. On the eastern wall (inner side). Above the central door.	....	....	....	Arabic, Nasta'liq	Reads: <i>Yā Qādī'ul-Hājāt</i> (i.e. (God) the judge of needs of mankind). In characters of about the 19th century.
121	Same Mosque. On the western wall. Above central <i>mīhrāb</i> . (Photograph).	....	....	....	Dō.	Same as above. Do.
122	Zaidpur. - Hāfiz Ghulām 'Alī's mosque. On the facade.	....	....	A.H. 1328=1910 A.D., January 13-1911 A.D., January 1	Urdū, Nasta'liq	States that this mosque was built pucca by Hāfiz Ghulām 'Alī, through Muḥammad 'Alī <i>Mi'mār</i> (i.e. mason) in the given year. Also contains the name Muḥammad Bakhsh <i>Nūrbāf</i> (i.e. weaver) probably the contributor of the expenses of the work.
123	Old 'Idgāh. Grave inside the compound. Sarcophagus.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains religious text (First Creed). In characters of about the 19th century.
124	Tomb of Ibrāhīm Shāh in Maḥalla Badarpur. Above the main entrance.	....	....	A.H. 1298=1880 A.D., December 4-1881 A.D., November 22	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Ḥaḍrat Miyān Ibrāhīm Shāh, on the given date.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	RUDALI TAHSIL					
125	Rahīnganj. - Jāmi' Mosque. On the right side of the gate.	....	....	A.H. 1272 (and chronogram) = 1885 A.D., September 13-1886 A.D., August 31	Persian verse Nasta'līq	Records the excavation of a well by <u>Shaikh</u> 'Abdul' 'Alī, in memory of Ḥaḍrat Amīr 'Alī, the great martyr.
126	Tomb of Amīr 'Alī. Above the main entrance.	....	....	....	Do.	Records the martyrdom evidently that of Amīr 'Alī referred to above, who had composed the metrical text himself before attaining martyrdom. In characters of about the 19th century A.D.
127	Do. Headstone of the grave.	....	....	....	Do.	Purport same as above. Also contains one more couplet by the poet Qatīl.
	GONDA DISTRICT GONDA TAHSIL					
128	Gonda. - Mosque called Tumandār-kī-Masjid on Faizabad Road. Above the central <i>mihrāb</i>.	....	....	A.H. 1265 (and chronogram) = 1848 A.D., November 27-1849 A.D., November 16	Do.	Damaged. Assigns the construction of a mosque to Asad 'Alī Khān. Text composed by Qādir.
129	Graveyard called Karbalā. Headstone of a grave.	....	....	A.H. 1310 (and two chronograms) = 1883 A.D., November 2-1884 A.D., October 20	Persian prose and verse, Nasta'līq	Damaged. Records the death of Munshī 'Azīzu'd-Din Aḥmad, Deputy of <i>Qaṣba</i> Rataul, District Mīraṭh. Composed by Ḥakīm.
130	Khorāsa. - Jāmi' Mosque. Above the main entrance.	....	....	1) A.H. 1132 = 1719 A.D., November 3-1720 A.D., October 21 2) 1712 A.D.	Urdū, Nasta'līq	Assigns the construction, evidently of the mosque, to Begum Āṣafu'd-Daula.

TARABGANJ TAHSIL						
131	Wazīrganj. - Jāmi' Mosque. Above the central door of the eastern wall.	....	....	A.H. 1246 (and chronogram) = 1830 A.D., June 22-1831 A.D., June 11	Persian verse, Nasta'līq	Contains a chronogrammatic hemistich, recording construction of the mosque, by Jamshīd.
132	Masjid Amīr Bakhsh. Above the central <i>mihrāb</i>.	....	....	A.H. 1256=1840 A.D., March 5-1841 A.D., February 22	Persian, Nasta'līq	Records the construction of a mosque by Amīr Bakhsh.
GORAKHPUR DISTRICT						
GORAKHPUR TAHSIL						
133	Gorakhpur. - Tomb of Sayyid Sālār Masūd Ghāzi in Moḥalla Bahrāmpur. On the western wall.	....	....	....	Arabic verse, Naskh	Contain religious text (<i>Nād-i-'Alī</i>). In characters of about the 19th century.
134	On the southern wall, same place.	....	....	A.H. 1225 (and chronogram) = 1810 A.D., February 6-1811 A.D., January 25	Persian verse and prose, Nasta'līq	Records the construction of the <i>Rauḍa</i> (i.e. tomb) of Sayyidu's-Sālār Ghāzi, by <i>Dafāliān</i> (i.e. Drum-bearers) of Gorakhpur.
JAUNPUR DISTRICT						
JAUNPUR TAHSIL						
135	Jaunpur. - Khānqāh-i-Baṛī Masjid. Graves. No. 1. Sarcophagus and sides.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh in Ṭuḡhrā and Ṭulth	Contains religious text (<i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter II, verse 255). In characters of about the 18th century.
136	No. 2. Sides.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh and Ṭulth	Do. (Do. and Chapter CXII, verses 1-4) Do.
137	No. 3. Sarcophagus.	Do.	Do. (First and Fifth Creeds and <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter II, verse 255). Do.

C. ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1993-94 - *Contd.*

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INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
138	No. 4. Do.	....	....	A.H. 1120 (and chronogram) = 1708 A.D., March 12-1709 A.D, March 1	Arabic, Nasta'liq	Contains a chronogrammatic phrase, yielding the date of death of some one. Name not mentioned.
139	No. 5. Do.	....	....	A.H. 1110 (and chronogram) = 1678 A.D., June 30-1679 A.D., June 18	Persian, Nasta'liq	Do.
VARANASI DISTRICT VARANASI TAHSIL						
140	Vāraṇasī. - Grave of Abdāl Shāh in Maḥalla Doshipura. Headstone and sides.	....	....	A.H. ..., Rajab	Persian verse and prose, Nasta'liq	Damaged. Records the death of Hājī Darwīsh.
141	Bāgh-i-Faṭīmān graveyard in Maḥalla Lallapur. Slab fixed above the door of the tomb containing foot-print of Prophet Muḥammad.	....	....	A.H. 1222 (and two chronograms) = 1807 A.D., March 11-1808 A.D., February 27	Arabic and Persian verse, Naskh and Nasta'liq	Records that this house evidently the <i>Qadam-i-Rasūl</i> was built, on the given date.
142	Graves in the above graveyard. No. 1. Sarcophagus.	....	....	A.H. 1259=1843 A.D., February 1-1844 A.D. January 21	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Jhajjū, son of Amīr Bakhsh.
143	No. 2. Do.	....	....	A.H. 1248 (and chronogram), Dhi'l-Qa'da 5 = 1833 A.D., March 26	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the demise of Sayyid Najaf 'Alī Ḥakīm (i.e. Physician).

144	No. 3. Do.	....	....	A.H. 1257 (and chronogram) <i>Sha'bān</i> 25, Tuesday=1841 A.D., October 12	Do.	Records the death of a pious and learned figure, Mīr Fidā 'Alī.
145	No. 4. Do.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains religious text (Basmala and First Creed). In characters of about the 19th century.
146	No. 5. Do.	....	....	A.H. 1268 (and chronogram) = 1851 A.D., October 27- 1852 A.D., October 14	Persian verse, Nasta'līq	Records the death of Nawwāb Begum. Text composed by Bismil.
147	No. 6. Do.	....	....	Regnal year ..., <i>Shawwāl</i> 25, Thursday	Arabic and Persian verse, Naskh and Nasta'līq	Records the death of Sultān <i>Khān</i> , son of <i>Ṣāhib Khān</i> . Regnal and Hajra years not given. In characters of about the 18th century.
148	No. 7. Do.	....	....	A.H. 1212, Muḥarram 27 = 1797 A.D., July 22	Arabic and Persian, Nasta'līq	Records the death of Sultān <i>Khān</i> , son of <i>Ṣāhib Khān</i> and the demise of Mirzā Rajab 'Alī Beg, on the given date.
149	No. 8. Do.	....	....	A.H. 1231 (and chronogram) = 1815 A.D., December 3- 1816 A.D., November 20	Arabic and Persian verse, Nasta'līq	Records the death of a person named Gulāb.
150	No. 9. Do.	....	....	....	Persian verse, Nasta'līq	Damaged. Records the death of Ḥakīm Mīr Muzaḥḥar 'Alī.
151	No. 10. Do.	....	....	A.H. 1240, <i>Dhī'l-Hijja</i> 4=1825 A.D., July 20	Arabic and Persian verse and prose, Nasta'līq	Records the death of Kallan <i>Shāh</i> , on the given date.

C. ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1993-94 - *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
152	No. 11. Do.	....	....	1) A.H. 1302, Shawwāl 7, Friday=1885 A.D., July 20. 2) A.H. 1303, Rabī' II, Friday=1886 A.D., January 8-29	Urdu, Nasta'liq	States that a lady named Husanī <i>Ṭawā'if</i> (i.e. prostitute) resident of Maḥalla Kand Gudarī of City Banaras, died on the first date. Her tomb was built by one Baniye Sāhū, resident of Nāg Kuān (?), Banaras, on the second date.
153	No. 12. Do.	....	....	A.H. 1214 (and chronogram), Rajab 28=1799 A.D., December 26	Arabic and Persian verse, Naskh and Nasta'liq	Records the death of Maḥbūb 'Alī.
154	No. 13. Do.	....	....	A.H. 1259, Ramaḍān 15, Tuesday=1843 A.D., December 9	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the death of a young lad Shaikh Ghulām Yahyā, aged 14 years.
155	No. 14. Do.	....	....	A.H. 1200 (and chronogram) = 1785 A.D., November 4-1786 A.D., October 23	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the demise of 'Abd'ul 'Alī, well versed in learning. Text composed by Nizām.
156	No. 15. Do.	....	....	A.H. 1199 (words and chronogram) = 1784 A.D., November 14-1785 A.D., November 3	Arabic verse and Persian verse and prose, Naskh and Nasta'liq	Records the death of Mīrzā'ī Ḥasan. Text composed by Farūgh and inscribed by Sayyid Muḥammad.
157	No. 16. Do.	....	....	A.H. 1200 (words) = 1785 A.D., November 4-1786 A.D., October 23	Arabic and Persian verse, Naskh and Nasta'liq	Records the death of someone (name not given).

158	No. 17. Do.	....	....	Do.	Persian, Nasta'līq	Records the death of the wife (name not given) of <i>Shaikh Baddhū</i> .
159	No. 18. Do.	....	....	A.H. 1277, Rabī' II 18, Saturday = 1860 A.D., October 3	Arabic and Urdu, Naskh and Nasta'līq	Records the death of a person named <i>Imāmī</i> .
160	No. 19. Do.	....	....	A.H. 1195 (and chronogram) = 1780 A.D., December 28- 1781 A.D., December 16	Persian verse, Nasta'līq	Records the death of <i>Gharīb Husain</i> .
161	No. 20. Do.	....	....	A.H. 1209 (and chronogram), Rajab 20, Thursday, night=1795 A.D., February 10	Persian verse, and prose, Nasta'līq	Records the death of the <i>Taqī</i> .
162	No. 21. Do.	Mughal	Shāh 'Ālam II	Regnal year 21, A.H. 1193 (and words) Ramaḍān 7, Tuesday=1779 A.D., September 18	Persian, Nasta'līq	Records the death of <i>Bibī Ḥasīn</i> (or <i>Bibī Husain</i>), on the given date.
163	No. 22. Do.	....	....	A.H. 1280 (and chronogram) = 1863 A.D., June 18-1864 A.D., June 5	Persian verse, Nasta'līq	Records that <i>Hakīm Amīr Mīrzā</i> died of cholera, on the given date.
164	No. 23. Do.	....	....	A.H. 1243=1827 A.D., July 25-1828 A.D., July 13	Arabic, Naskh	Contains religious text (<i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter XXIII, verse 118) recording the date of death of some one (name not mentioned).
165	Graveyard called <i>Bādshāh-kā-Bāgh</i> in <i>Mohalla Lallapur</i> . On a pillar	....	....	1902 A.D., June 3	Urdū, Nasta'līq	Records an order of the Agent of the Governor-General <i>Bahadūr</i> , Banaras, prohibiting all the Delhi Princes settled at Banaras, from digging grave for burial in the Tomb of <i>Mīrzā Muḥammad Hahāndār Shāh</i> and <i>Mīrzā Khūram</i>

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
166	Graves in the graveyard. No. 1. Sarcophagus.	....	....	A.H. 1202 (and chronogram) = 1787 A.D., October 13-1788 A.D., October 1	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Bakht and also in the <i>Ghulām Gardish</i> (a servant's gallery). Further records that the same will not be permitted by the committee also. Records the death of Iqbālmand <i>Khān</i> . Text composed by 'Ishq.
167	No. 2. Do.	....	....	A.H. 1263 (and chronogram) = 1846 A.D., December 20-1847 A.D., December 8	Arabic & Persian verse, Naskh and Nasta'liq	Damaged. Records the death of someone (name not clear).
168	No. 3. Sarcophagus and sides.	....	....	A.H. 1243 (and chronogram), Šafar 23=1827 A.D., September 15	Do.	Contains religious text (Basmala, First Creed and <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter II, verse 255) and records the death of Bidār Bakht, a young person.
169	No. 4. Headstone.	....	....	A.H. 1299, Sha'bān 18=1882 A.D., July 5	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the death of <i>Shāhzāda</i> (i.e. Prince) <i>Mīrzā Qādir Bakhsh Bahādur</i> , nom-de-plume <i>Šābir Dahlavī</i> (i.e. of Delhi).
170	No. 5. Do.	....	....	A.H. 1313, Rabī' II 29=1895 A.D., October 19	Do.	Records the demise of <i>Shāhzāda Mīrzā Qaišar Bakht Bahādur</i> , pen-named <i>Farūgh</i> .
171	Barā Imāmbāra in Maḥalla Sarayya. On the western wall of the <i>dālān</i>.	....	....	A.H. 1204 (and chronogram) = 1789 A.D., September 21-1790 A.D., September 9	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Damaged. Assigns the construction of a <i>dālān</i> (i.e. enclosure) for graves, to <i>Ghulām Ḥasan</i> . The last hemistich containing the chronogram, is lost.

172	Graves at the same place. Headstones. No. 1.	....	....	A.H. 1210 (and chronogram) Muḥarram 13=1795 A.D., July 27	Do.	Records the death of a youth Sa'īd by name. Text composed by Ja'farī.
173	No. 2.	....	....	A.H. 1254 = 1838 A.D., March 27-1839 A.D., March 16	Arabic, Naskh	Contains religious text (Shiite <i>Durūd</i>), recording the death of someone (name not given), on the given date.
174	No. 3.	....	....	A.H. 1274, Ramaḍān 19=1858 A.D., May 3	Persian, Nasta'līq	Records the death of Sayyid Aḥmad 'Alī Nau Naharwī.
175	No. 4.	....	....	A.H. 1283, Rabī' I, 24=1866 A.D., August 6	Do.	Records the death of Ṣughrā Bibī, wife of Sayyid Aḥmad 'Alī, referred to above.
176	'Idgāh Lāt Bhairon in the same locality. Headstone of a grave.	....	....	A.H. 1312 (and two chronograms) Sha'bān 21, Sunday = 1895 A.D., February 17	Persian prose and verse, Nasta'līq	Records the death of Maulānā Shāh Muḥammad Raḍā 'Alī, a learned and saintly person.
<p style="text-align: center;">WEST BENGAL MIDNAPUR DISTRICT KANTHI SUB-DIVISION</p>						
177	Kānthi (Contai). - 'Idgāh in Moḥalla Dārṡā. Graves to the south. Grave of Munshī Mihtābu'd-Dīn. Headstone.	....	....	1) A.H. 1328=1910 A.D., January 13- 1911 A.D., January 1 2) Bangla 1317 3) Bangla 1318	Arabic and Persian and Bangla, Naskh, Nasta'līq and Bangla	Bilingual. Records the construction of the tomb of Hājī Munshī Muḥammad Mihtābu'd-Dīn, resident of Dārṡā.
178	Patāspur. - Shāhī Masjid. On the facade.	....	....	A.H. 1226 (and chronogram) = 1811 A.D., January 26- 1812 A.D., January 15	Persian prose and verse, Nasta'līq	Records that <i>Masjid-i-Mubārak Qāḍī</i> at Patāspur was completed on the given date. Probably Mubārak Qāḍī was the builder of the mosque, as it is named after him.
179	Five seals in the possession of Mullā Muḥammad 'Abdu'l 'Azīz. No. 1.	A.H. 1297=1879 A.D., December 15-1880 A.D., December 3	Persian, Nasta'līq	Reads: <i>Muḥr-i-Zamīndār-i-Muḥammad Afḍal al-Fuḍalā sana 1297 Hijrī.</i>

C. ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1993-94 - *Concl'd.*

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
180	Do. No. 2.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Muhr-i-Kachihri-i-Faujdārī Thāna Nirāḡganj Dīl'a-Meman Singh.</i>
181	Do. No. 3	....	....	1928 A.D.	Urdū and English, Nasta'liq and Roman	Reads: <i>Aḡqaru'l-'ibād Muḡammad Faḡl al-Karīm, 'afī 'anhu, Patāspūr (and) Mahammad Fazul Karim Pataspure 1928.</i>
182	Do. No. 4.	....	....	1947 A.D.	Urdū and English, Naskh and Roman	Reads: <i>Salma Khātūn (and) Umm-e-Salma Khatun Pataspur 1947.</i>
183	Do. No. 5.	....	....	....	Urdū & English, Nasta'liq and Roman	Reads: <i>Hu al-Muī'n, Patāspūr Waqf Estate Midnipūr (and) Pataspur Waqf Estate.</i>
184	Seal in the possession of Mullā Muḡammad Ghulām Ṣādiq.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Aḡqar an-nās Mullā Muḡammad 'Abdu'l Karīm, 'afī 'anhu, Patāspurī (and) Molla Mohammad Abdul Karim Pataspur.</i>
TAMLUK SUB-DIVISION						
185	Pratāppur. - Mosque in Maḡalla Qāḡipura, on the bank of River Silai. On the facade.	....	....	....	Arabic and Persian verse, Thulth and Nasta'liq	Assigns the construction of a mosque during the reign of the emperor to Bahāu'd-Dīn, the <i>Qāḡī-i-Shar'a</i> . In characters of about the 18th century A.D.
186	Do. Tomb of Qāḡī Bahāu'd Dīn near the mosque. Over the entrance (Photograph).	Mughal	Aurangzeb	A.H. 1100 (chronogram) = 1688 A.D., October 16-1689 A.D., October 4	Persian, Nasta'liq	Modern. Records the death of Qāḡī Bahāu'd-Dīn (builder of the mosque referred to above), on the given date.

D. LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1993-94

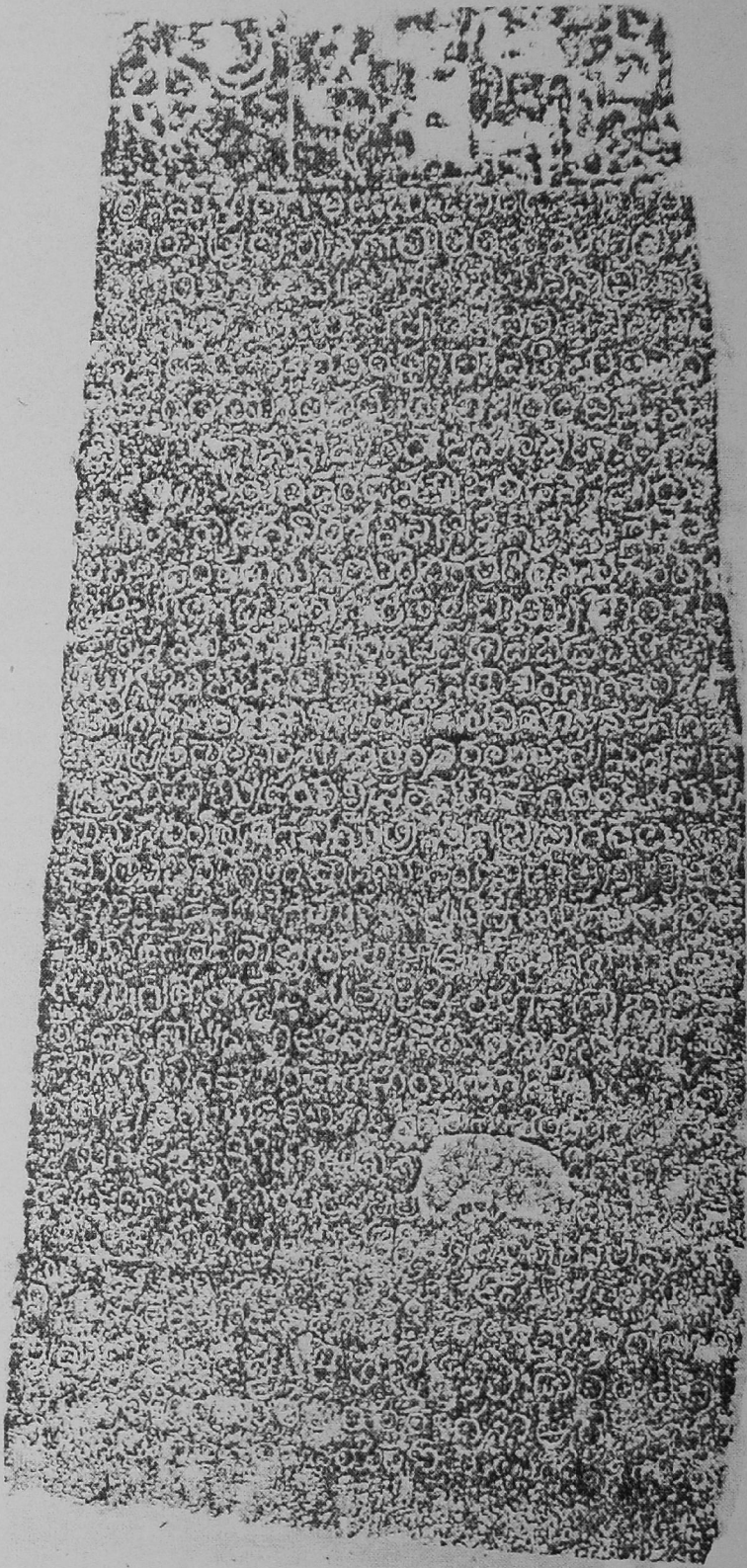
Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Negative
12402	Bādāmi, Badami Taluk, Bijapur District, Karnataka.	Bādāmi inscription of 7th-8th century A.D. <i>A.R.E.P.</i> , 1985-86, No. B. 83.	120 size
12403	Buruzupalle, Muddanur Taluk, Cuddapah District, Andhra Pradesh.	Inscription of Rēṇāḍu Chōḷa chief Akālarsha, <i>Ibid.</i> , B 6.	Do.
12404	Pūri, Puri Taluk, Bhubaneswar District, Orissa.	Eastern Gaṅga inscription. <i>Ibid.</i> , B 207 to B 213.	Do.
12405	Seṅguṇṇapuram, Virudhunagar Taluk, Ramanad District, Tamilnadu.	Inscription of Māravarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya. <i>Ibid.</i> , B 370.	Do.
12406	Maṇḍalgarh fort, Mandalgarh Taluk, Bhilwara District, Rajasthan.	Inscription of Chāhamāna of Hāḍa. <i>Ibid.</i> , B 318.	Do.
12407	Mēṭṭuppaḷi, Nilakottai Taluk, Madurai District, Tamilnadu.	Brāhmi inscription on the eye-brow of Siddharmalai. <i>Ibid.</i> , B 373.	Do.
12408	Kadi, Kadi Taluk, Mahsana District, Gujarat.	Kadi grant of Bhīmadēva II. V.S. 1288, Plate I. <i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1959-60, No. A. 9.	Do.
12409	Do.	Kadi grant of Chālukya Bhīmadēva II, V.S. 1295, plate I, <i>Ibid.</i> A 10.	Do.
12410	Do.	Do. Plate II. <i>Ibid.</i>	Do.
12411	Do.	Do. V.S. 1263, plate I., <i>Ibid.</i> , A 12.	Do.
12412	Do.	Do. Do. Plate II. <i>Ibid.</i>	Do.
12413	Do.	Kadi grant of the time of Tribhuvanapāla. V.S. 1299, <i>Ibid.</i> , No. A 14.	Do.
12414	Do.	Do. Do. Plate. <i>Ibid.</i>	Do.
12415	Do.	Kadi grant of the time of Visvadēva. V.S. 1317. Plate I. <i>Ibid.</i>	Do.
12416	Do.	Do. Do. Plate II, <i>Ibid.</i>	Do.
12417	Pāṭan, Veraval Taluk, Janagadh District, Gujarat.	Kīrtistambha inscription of Jayasimha. Siddarāja. <i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1966-67, No. B 122.	Do.
12418	Bhuj, Bhuj Tahsil, Kutch District, Gujarat.	Khokhrā memorial stone inscription of the time of Sāraṅgadēva. V.S. 1332, <i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1972-73, No. B 9.	Do.

D. LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1993-94 - Contd.

Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Negative
12419	Chitōrgarh, Chitorgarh Tahsil, Chitorgarh District, Rajasthan.	Stone inscription of Kumārapāla, V.S. 1207, <i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1956-57, No. B 271.	120 size
12420	Sunak, Sidhpur Tahsil, Mehsana District, Gujarat.	Grant of Karnādēva I V.S. 1148, plate I. <i>Ep.Ind.</i> , Vol. I, plate facing p. 316.	Do.
12421	Do.	Do. Do. plate II, <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 317.	Do.
12422	Mount Abu, Abu Road Tahsil, Sirohi District, Rajasthan.	Inscription of the reign of Bhīmadēva II, A.D. 1230, V.S. 1287. <i>Ep.Ind.</i> , Vol. VIII, pp. 200-27.	Square
12423	Belārā, Sanchor District, Rajasthan.	Mūlarāja I. V.S. 1051, plate I. <i>Ep.Ind.</i> , Vol. X, plate facing page 78.	35mm
12424	Do.	Do. Plate II, <i>Ibid.</i>	Do.
12425	Palanpur, Palanpur Tahsil, Banaskantha District, Gujarat.	Plates of Bhīmadēva I, V.S. 1120, plate I. <i>Ep.Ind.</i> , Vol. XXI, plate facing p. 172.	Do.
12426	Do.	Do. Plate II. <i>Ibid.</i>	Do.
12427	Do.	Brahmaṇadēva grant of Mūlarāja V.S. 1232 plate i. <i>Important inscriptions from Baroda state</i> . Vol. I. (1943) plate XI.	Do.
12428	Do.	Do. Plate II	Do.
12429	Pāṭan, Patan Tahsil, Mehsna District, Gujarat.	Copper plate inscription of king Bhīmadēva II V.S. 1256. Plate I. <i>Ind.Ant.</i> , Vol. XI, plate facing page 72.	Do.
12430	Do.	<i>Ibid.</i> , page 73.	Do.
12431	Timānā near Bhavanagar, Bhavanagar Tahsil, Bhavanagar District, Gujarat.	Chaulukya copper plate of Bhīmadēva II V.S. 1264, plate I. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 338	Do.
12432	Do.	Do. Plate II. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 339.	Do.
12433	Sambhar, Sambhar Tahsil, Jaipur District, Rajasthan.	Stone inscription of Chālukya Jayasimhadēva slab I, <i>Ind.Ant.</i> , Vol. LVIII, plate facing page 234.	Do.
12434	Do.	Do. Slab II. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 235.	Do.
12435	Navasari, Navasari Tahsil, Surat District, Gujarat.	Chaulukya copper plate grant of Karnādēva I Ś year 996 and V.S. 1131, <i>JBRAS</i> Vol. XXVI, plates facing p. 264.	Do.

D. LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1993-94 - *Concl'd.*

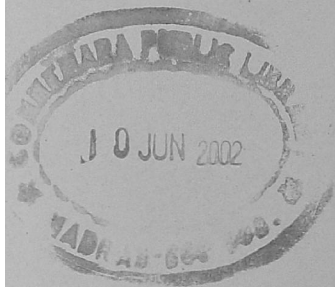
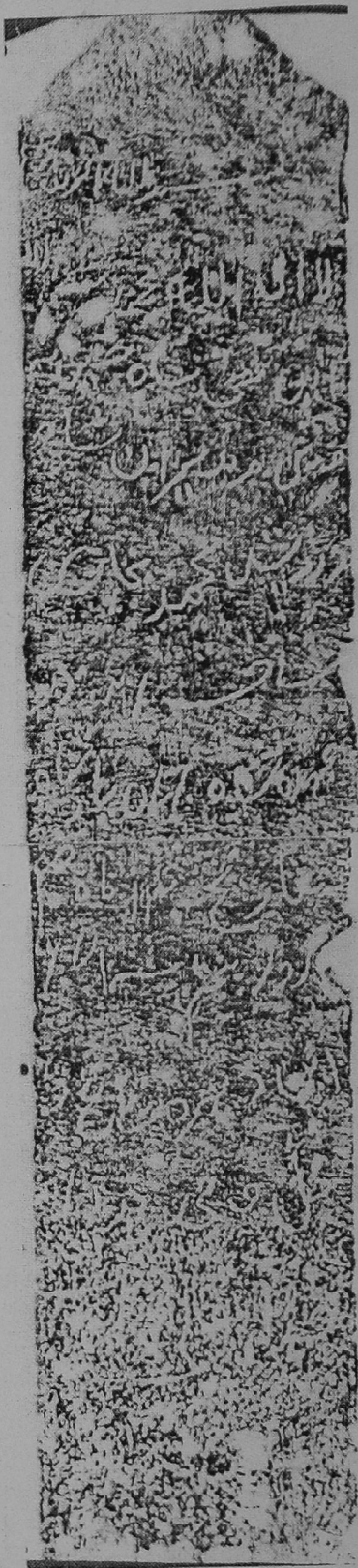
Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Negative
12436	Do.	Do. Plate i b. <i>Ibid.</i> (Set I)	Do.
12437	Do.	Do. Plate ii. <i>Ibid.</i> Do.	Do.
12438	Do.	Do. Plate I A (Set II), <i>Ibid.</i>	Do.
12439	Do.	Do. Plate I B, <i>Ibid.</i> Do.	Do.
12440	Nānāpā Findspot: Rajaputana Museum, Ajmer, Rajasthan.	Grant of the Chālukya king Kumārapāladēva V.S. 1212. Plate I. <i>Annals of Bhandarkar Institute</i> , Vol. XXIII (1942), plate between pages 316 and 317.	Do.
12441	(Gujarat Vidyasabha), Ahmedabad, Gujarat Findspot: Ladol Mehsaha District, Gujarat	Grant of Chālukyas of Anāhilapāṭaka, Jayasimhadēva V.S. 1156. <i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1952-53, No. A 2.	Do.
12442	Do.	Do. Plate I, <i>Ibid.</i>	Do.
12443	Do.	Do. Plate II. <i>Ibid.</i>	Do.
12444	Do.	Grant of Chālukyas of Anahilapāṭaka, Karnadēva, V.S. 1140, <i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1952-53 A 3, plate I.	Do.
12445	Do.	Do. Do. plate II, <i>Ibid.</i>	Do.
12446	Kadi, Kadi Takuk, Mehsana District, Gujarat.	Grant of Mūlarāja I. V.S. 1043, plate I, <i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1959-60, No. A 11.	Do.
12447	Do.	Do. <i>Ind.Ant.</i> , Vol. VI, pp. 191ff. Plate II.	Do.
12448	Do.	Grant of Bhīmadēva II, V.S. 1283, plate I. <i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1959-60, No. A 18.	Do.
12449	Do.	Do. Plate II, <i>Ibid.</i>	
12450	Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay.	Nunduka grant of Chālukya Bhīma I, V.S. 1086, <i>Ibid.</i> , 1963-64, No. A 35, plate I.	Do.
12451	Do.	Do. Plate II. <i>Ibid.</i>	
12452	Ujjain, Ujjain Tahsil, Ujjain District, M.P.	Inscription of Jayasimhadēva, V.S. 1195. <i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1950-51, No. B 170.	Do.



Nittūr Inscription of Hoysala Vīra-Narasimha,
Śaka 1206 (No. B 44).



Tamil Inscription from Perumakkal
(No. B 556).



Julmī Inscription of Shāh Jahān, A.H. 1067
(No. C 90).

و نمرد بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم بالنبي
 قَالَ عَلَيْكَ لَأَمْرٌ مِنْ رَبِّكَ لَأَمْرٌ مِنْ رَبِّكَ لَأَمْرٌ مِنْ رَبِّكَ لَأَمْرٌ مِنْ رَبِّكَ
 در زمان خلیف ادرنگ رپ مسجد پاک ساخت بهر نماز
 قاضی شرع حق به اسم الدین که دین از دوشده بجواز
 منبرش راست پایه تقدیس خلل خلبه کوشش عرش نواز
 بصورتی ملت زن چون شد دست دل برداشتن ز روی نیاز
 سال اتمام مصر در اد گفت پیت خدای بی انا

Pratāpur Inscription of Aurangzeb,
 A.H. 1100 (No. C 186).

